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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WILL CONFER ON HARMONY

Independent Brooklyn Democrats and Regulars to Meet To-day.

PATH NOW CLEAR FOR PARTY UNITY

General Committee of Independents Instructs Its Conference Men to Report Before They Take Action.

The way is entirely cleared, at last, for Democratic harmony in Brooklyn.

Representatives of the two factions which have been at war will to-day hold a conference. They will discuss the general subject of platform and candidates, and their relation to the Fall campaign. The conferences will be continued from day to day.

The final step toward the generally desired bringing together of the two wings of the Democratic Party across the East River was taken last night by the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County—the independent organization—which met at the Athenaeum, Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, and unanimously ratified the action of its Executive Committee in resolving on a Conference Committee to meet a similar committee from the regular Democratic organization.

The men who will represent the independent organization at the conference are:

EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
S. PERRY STURGES,
MICHAEL E. O'CONNOR,
HENRY HENTZ,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

The men who will represent the regular organization at the conferences are:

BERNARD J. YORK,
JAMES D. BELL,
JOHN L. SHEA,

Two more men will be selected to-day, probably.

For a week it had been practically agreed among the leaders of the independent Democratic organization to go into a conference with the regulars for the purpose of bringing about harmonious action this Fall. When the Democratic General Committee of Kings County—the regulars—met last Friday and resolved on a conference committee it was on the definite assurance that the independents would respond with a like committee. It was therefore a foregone conclusion that such a committee would be the outcome of last night's meeting of the independents.

Prior to the meeting of the General Committee of the Independents last night, at the Athenaeum, the Executive Committee, of which Charles J. Patterson is Chairman, held a session in a room down stairs, and agreed on the following resolution to be offered in the General Committee:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this General Committee be authorized, in response to a communication from Bernard J. York, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County, to appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be a member, who may, for this body, confer with the committee appointed as mentioned in Mr. York's communication.

Resolved, That the committee so appointed report from time to time to the Executive Committee of this body, but that no action in any respect binding on this organization be taken without submission to this body for its determination.

Resolved, That the committee so appointed take no position inconsistent with the complete autonomy of the Democratic Party in Kings County, or with the resolution adopted by this General Committee at the Athenaeum on Aug. 26, 1895.

This resolution, as will be seen, guarded completely against disbanding the independent organization, or merging it into the regular organization.

The proceedings of the meeting of the General Committee were quite brief.

Chairman Peabody called the committee together at 8:45 o'clock. Several hundred delegates were present. Mr. Shepard and A. Augustus Healy were the only prominent leaders absent. Mr. Healy is in Europe, and Mr. Shepard was detained in Albany.

Assistant Secretary Nye roamed through the minutes of the last two meetings in a monotone. Chairman Peabody made a brief speech, touching on the purpose of the meeting.

"I think this Democratic Party in Kings County has reached a stage for congratulation," he said. "It has reached the point where men are accusing its members of false motives in adopting the resolutions which were carried at our last meeting. Some men think it is a sin for anybody, especially a reformer, to want an office, either for himself or for a friend. So, some say we are false to our principles and are merely hunting for offices. It would be a strange thing if a body such as this, representing so many thousands of honest and intelligent Democratic voters, should not feel that it had some members who deserved and were especially fitted to hold political offices.

"I notice that a 'veteran Democrat' in one of the local papers, criticizes this organization because some men connected with it want men affiliated with it to be candidates for high offices. This 'veteran Democrat' points to the fact that Mayors David A. Boody and Alfred C. Chapin were chosen from our ranks. That is an argument in our favor. We do right to say we will support only men who have been opposed to corruption. We must have men as candidates who have been opposed to the machine.

"This is really the critical period of this organization. We now face the proposition, definitely, and, as I believe, honestly made, that all Democrats act together in Brooklyn in the coming campaign.

"The other Democratic organization, although it claims to be new, still goes back to its old records. It still has these same dangers to contend with.

"It is fortunate for the Democrats of Brooklyn that we have such a large organization of independents to bring about the nomination of honest and capable candidates and to support them.

"The Democratic candidates this Fall must be men without blemish as to their records. They must be men of courage. There is no hope for the regular Democratic organization, unless it bring forth works meet for repentance. We are not bitter. Already a great work has been done."

Charles J. Patterson read the resolutions given above, adopted by the Executive Committee early in the evening. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, without debate.

Robert Baker of the Ninth Ward offered the following resolution:

Resolved That it is the sense of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County that the delegates elected to represent our organization at the State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1895, should oppose any declaration derogatory to the reforms or the spirit of the reform for which we have fought during the last two years, or which have been fought for by similar organizations in other parts of the State; also,

Resolved, That this organization will not support for any office any candidate whose past official acts can be questioned from the standpoint of honesty, or who contributed to produce that demoralization in civic affairs which we were organized to remove.

Mr. Baker made a speech denunciatory of Senator Hill. He was hissed. His resolution was adopted as offered, except that the second paragraph was changed, on the suggestion of Mr. Patterson, so as to begin like the first paragraph—the words "It is the sense of" being substituted. Mr. Patterson pointed out that the General Committee, under the constitution, had no power to say what candidates it would or would not support.

Mr. Peabody named the conference committee. The Executive Committee was given power to name dates for the City and County Conventions.

The conference committee named by Mr. Peabody is considered a strong one. Mr. Shepard is the leader of the independents. Mr. Sturgis of the Ninth Ward is a young lawyer. He ran on the Independent ticket for Congress in the Third District last year. Mr. O'Connor of the Twenty-first Ward is a builder. He is a member of the Columbian Society. Henry Hentz is a well-known New-York merchant. He was the independent candidate in Kings County last Fall for Register. He is Vice President of the New-York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Peabody is a banker in Wall Street. He is one of the chief leaders of the Independent Democrats.

A TOWN IN KANSAS DESTROYED

Not a Single Building in Griddley Left Unharmed by Sunday's Great Storm of Wind and Rain.

OTTAWA, Kan., Sept. 9.—The little town of Griddley of 400 inhabitants, down in Coffey County, one of the termini of the Burlington branch of the Santa Fé, is a wreck, with not a single uninjured house in its confines. Most of the buildings and all of the stocks of goods of every description are utterly ruined.

About 3 o'clock yesterday a storm of wind and rain burst on the town from the northwest. Twelve inches of water fell in an incredibly short time. This deluge completed the destruction that had not been accomplished by the wind. Strange to say, with all the falling of roofs and walls and flying débris that broke windows far and near, not a person of the town reported more than the slightest personal injury.

Among the eighty or ninety buildings which were razed to the ground were the Methodist and Christian Churches and the Odd Fellows' Hall. No one can yet get in from the country on account of the waters, but it is feared that there must have been some loss of life.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 9.—This city and the southern part of the State were visited by another severe rainstorm last night, and for the third time this Summer the city is inundated. Marmaton River, Mill Creek, and Buck Run, all of which run through here, are out of their banks, and, on account of the heavy rainfall west of here, are still rising. A number of families on the north side and in the lower parts of the city have moved out, some of them having to leave their homes in boats.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 9.—Never have such rains been known here as have fallen for the last three days. The whole country is flooded, and the tracks of all railroads leading into the city are washed away and trains delayed.

Last night's storm was a deluge. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad is probably the worst sufferer. A freight engine and five cars ran into a washout south of Neosho this morning, and Fireman James Fitzmaurice is buried under the débris. Engineer John Ford and Brakeman Powe have been got out of the wreck, but are dangerously hurt. The scene of the accident was usually a dry ravine, bridged over, but it had been swollen into a raging torrent.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—Last night rain fell in floods for hours, until many people took refuge on second floors. The streets were sheets of water. Basements were filled, and general confusion prevailed. A careful estimate shows the damage to be from $40,000 to $75,000, and it may reach $100,000.

Big Hailstones in Pennsylvania.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Sept. 9.—The people of this place this afternoon witnessed the most remarkable hailstorm ever known in this region. Large hailstones fell and covered the streets with a coating of ice. Most of the stones were as large as walnuts, and many of them by actual measurement were fully five inches in circumference. Skylights were ruined, and large holes were made in tin roofs. The hail cut the leaves from the trees, and crops were ruined in the path of the storm.

CALIFORNIA FULL OF CARNIVALS

The Anniversary of Her Admission to the Union Celebrated Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—California celebrated the anniversary of her admission to the Union to-day in her usual enthusiastic manner, every city and town in the State doing honor to the day with processions and appropriate exercises.

The principal celebration in the northern part of the State was at Sacramento, the capital, where the native sons of the Golden West held their annual gathering. The parade in the morning was a brilliant spectacle. Seventy-six parlors participated, and they represented all sections of the State, from Iskyou to San Diego, over 6,000 being in line. In the evening an electric carnival took place, the capital being a blaze of lights.

In Southern California the chief attraction was at San Diego. Soon after dark the carnival began, and the streets were filled with masked merry makers, the lights under the arches and the plazas throughout the city were brilliant in the extreme. United States Senator White was the orator of the day.

Stricken Down in the Pulpit.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Robert Woodruff of Brooklyn, for eighteen years a well-known preacher in the Methodist camp meetings in Ocean Grove, and who for several years was pastor of the Grand Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, was brought to Elizabeth from Tarrytown, N. Y., this noon suffering from paralysis. He was taken to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elias D. Abberly, in Union Township. One side of his body is paralyzed, and, owing to his age, eighty-five years, his recovery is not looked for. He was stricken while preaching Sunday night in the Methodist Church at Tarrytown. The Rev. Mr. Woodruff was born in Elizabeth, and has been a Methodist minister nearly sixty years.

The President Has Good Luck.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 9.—President Cleveland and Dr. Bryant left on the 8 A. M. train for Falmouth, where they were met by Secretary of State Olney. The party went to Long Pond, where they spent the day bass fishing. The President on his previous trips has had splendid luck, and to-day was no exception. He reached Gray Gables at 6 P. M.

Prof. Lasar in a Critical Condition.

Prof. Sigismund Lasar, who for twenty years has been the instructor of music in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his rooms in the Hotel St. George. He has been troubled for over a year with kidney disease. He is seventy-three years old, and is in a critical condition.

Making Shoes for Governors.

Harry J. Mooney, who calls himself the "Brockton Shoemaker," has reached this city on his trip through the United States, in the course of which he intends to make a pair of shoes for the Governor of each State. He has already obtained the measure of Gov. Morton, he says.

A New Morning Newspaper.

KANE, Penn., Sept. 9.—The Morning Leader, a new paper, under the management of John M. Mast, was issued for the first time this morning. The leader receives the news service of The United Press.

READY FOR SECOND RACE

Valkyrie and Defender to Sail a Triangular Course.

MORE LIGHT WEATHER IS PROMISED

Both Yachts Took a Short Spin Yesterday Afternoon—New Sails Tried on the Defender—Valkyrie Men Hopeful.

Light to fresh southerly breezes are predicted for to-day off Sandy Hook by the Government forecaster. It is said that it may be hazy, but there are no storms in sight, and nothing to indicate any disturbance.

According to this, the wind will be of about the same force as Saturday, but as the wind for two days has been blowing off shore, the sea should be smooth. Last night a moderate breeze from the southwest was blowing at the Hook. If the sea is smooth and the wind light, the Valkyrie should do much better than she did in the first race, as it is generally conceded that the choppy sea retarded the English boat very much.

To-day the second race of the series will be sailed. The course is to be a triangular one, ten miles to each leg, the first of which is to be to windward, if possible. If the wind is from a quarter that will allow the course to be laid out this way, and holds true throughout the day, the first leg will be a beat, the second a broad reach, and the third a close reach. The start will be made from Sandy Hook Lightship or from some point further out to sea, if the course cannot be made from the lightship.

The preparatory signal is to be given at 10:50. At 11 o'clock the starting signal will be given, and then the yachts will be allowed two minutes to cross the line.

The two yachts remained at anchor off Bay Ridge yesterday morning, and the crews on each were busy overhauling things and cleaning up. Many excursionists went down to have a look at the boats, and boatmen did a thriving business. Capt. Cranfield, on the Valkyrie, did not appear to be very much depressed by the defeat of the Valkyrie on Saturday, and remarked that they still had a good chance to win the cup, although the Defender had a great advantage in having won the race.

"It's a poor man who cannot take a beating," remarked the Captain to a reporter for The New-York Times. "One race does not win this match by any means. The Valkyrie is still afloat, and every one on board is as full of fight as he was early last week. The boat has not been tested yet in heavy weather, at least not over here. I think she will prove herself eminently capable when it comes to a blow. On Saturday, if the wind had held steady, the way it was when we started, we would have turned the outer mark first, and the result of the race would have been quite different. The fact that it was a reach home, and not a run, shows how much the wind had hauled."

On the Defender Capts. Haff and Terry were taking things easy. They were particularly pleased with the victory of the Defender and were confident that two more races would soon be added to her list of victories. Speaking of the Valkyrie, Capt. Terry said: "The Valkyrie, as far as I have been able to learn, has been considered faster in a reach than on any other point of sailing. The journey home was a reach. It was ideal Valkyrie weather, but the Defender beat her badly in her own weather, and on her best point of sailing. I do not see how any excuse can be made regarding the rough sea. There was quite a little jump to the water on the way out to windward, but coming home the Valkyrie had no heavy seas to retard her, and we beat her."

Early in the afternoon the steam yacht Neckau, with Mr. and Mrs. Iselin and some friends, arrived off Bay Ridge from New-Rochelle. Mr. Newberry D. Thorn was one of the party. He said: "The Defender will use the Herreshoff sails again to-morrow, the same that were used on Saturday."

"Didn't the mainsail set rather poorly then?" Mr. Thorn was asked.

"Well, it did the work all right then, and we'll try it again. It would have made a great difference in the race if the Valkyrie had been able to cross the Defender's bows when she tried to do so. The shift in the wind was a great benefit to us, and after that we broke the Valkyrie's wind all the way out. The excursion steamers were a great bother to both yachts. At the start they crowded us, and at the outer mark they were so close that we could not see the flag until we were right on top of it. The Defender overstood the mark a little, and then reached down with started sheets. This accounted to some extent for the big gain we made. I hope we can do as well in the triangular race to-day.

"The Valkyrie is a fast boat, and it may take five races yet to decide who shall have the cup. Some quick work will have to be done at the turns to-morrow, and the fleet of excursion steamers should keep well away and give us both a show."

The Defender and the Valkyrie went out for a sail-stretching spin in the afternoon, cruising about in the Narrows and lower bay for three hours. Valkyrie was the first to get under way at about 2 o'clock. Defender followed half an hour later. There was no brush between them, though at one time, standing on even tacks down the Narrows and past Quarantine islands it looked as though there might be a little impromptu contest.

A thick haze, which had hung over the bay in the morning, cleared away somewhat during the afternoon, and a light southerly breeze increased to a sixteen-mile clip, and under it the yachts bowled along at a good gait, closely watched by many on-lookers from the Long Island and Staten Island shores.

Their great white spreads of canvas stood out in the sunlight against the varied blue of sky and water, and formed a picture of rare beauty. Defender carried besides her plain lower sail the club topsail she used in the races, distinguishable for its extreme whiteness. Valkyrie dispensed with hers. The Britisher's sails set perfectly. Defender seemed to be trying a new forestaysail and jib, and they fitted her miserably. The leeches shook in a manner that must have irritated so fastidious a yachtsman as Mr. Iselin. The club topsail also bothered the Defender in raising. At the early part of the spin, when the air was light and the water smooth, a good deal of comment was excited by the fuss Valkyrie made in the water with her bow. Defender made almost no disturbance forward.

On the American yacht were Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and "Nat" Herreshoff. After she had stood off and on in the Narrows for a short time, the Defender was headed over to the anchorage

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TO KEEP THE RESERVE INTACT

Thought that the Bond Syndicate Will Make a Deposit To-day — Gold for Export to Europe.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to Europe amounted to $1,200,000, of which W. H. Crossman & Bro. took $1,000,000, Oelrichs & Co., $100,000, and Nesslage & Fuller $100,000. The gold reserve was reported yesterday morning before the withdrawals at $98,910,772, leaving the balance at the close of business yesterday at $97,710,772.

No deposit of gold had been made by the bond syndicate up to the time the Sub-Treasury closed yesterday afternoon. It was reported that a substantial deposit would be made to-day.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and was in consultation with Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan. His visit gave rise to rumors that the subject of the conference was the condition of the gold reserve. It was said also that Mr. Curtis had been in consultation with J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the bond syndicate. After Mr. Curtis had taken his departure, Assistant Treasurer Jordan said that the conference had nothing whatever to do with the gold reserve or the syndicate operations, and that during the visit of Mr. Curtis only general currency topics had been discussed.

The call, Mr. Jordan said, was more of a social nature than anything else, and that Mr. Curtis was on his vacation and intended to leave to-day for Bar Harbor, where he would spend several weeks.

It was reported yesterday that the bond syndicate had received $500,000 in gold from the Chase National Bank, and that a large amount of gold held by the associated banks was at its disposal whenever called for. It was also understood that the syndicate had received gold from Washington, Boston, and other points.

Mr. Bacon of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. called on Assistant Treasurer Jordan yesterday afternoon, doubtless with reference to the deposit of gold which it is expected will be made to-day.

The International Metal Company will ship to-day on the steamship Lahn $66,000 in gold bars received from the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company. The Lahn will also take out 285,000 ounces of silver and 10,000 Mexican dollars, shipped by the following houses: Handy & Harman, 175,000 ounces, and Zimmermann & Forshay 110,000 ounces, and the Mexican dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—At the Treasury to-day it is understood that the syndicate will make a deposit to-morrow, which will again make the gold reserve intact. Since July 13, the beginning of the gold export movement, about $21,700,000 in gold has been sent from this country to Europe. It is stated that within that time the Belmont-Morgan syndicate has paid into the Treasury in excess of their bond requirement about $11,000,000 in gold.

KEIR HARDIE BEFORE PREACHERS

His Address to the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of Chicago Creates a Rousing Sensation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Kier Hardie, English Socialist and member of Parliament, had an exciting session with the Methodist ministers to-day. Mr. Hardie had been invited by the Chicago Methodist Episcopal preachers to speak before them. After a mildly spoken denunciation of the Church and clergy, Mr. Hardie said:

"The early Christians were criticised for their religion, and the press of that day, if there was such an institution, which I hope there was not, held them up to ridicule, but the truth they taught was extinguished. They were crucified, and burned at the stake, and felt it an honor to die in the cause which they indorsed. The world could not see the truth of their teachings. And is it not possible that the men hanged in Chicago a few years ago (the Anarchists) may be pioneers of a new Gospel?"

"Those fellows ought to have been hanged," interrupted the Rev. D. J. Holmes at this point. Cries of "No! No!" and deafening arplause drowned the voice of the speaker, who, when he could be heard above the tumult, retorted: "So did the Jews say 'No.'"

The rest of the speaker's remarks were swallowed in the roar of disapproval, which had not yet subsided.

"I want to speak according to my convictions," rejoined Mr. Hardie, as he seated himself and awaited for the tumult his remarks had caused to lessen.

Dr. Swift, the presiding officer, implored the gathering to refrain from interruptions, and one of the clergymen present demanded that, if expressions of disapprobation were not allowed, the applause should be also barred. To this Dr. Swift agreed, and, although those unfavorably impressed with the speaker's sentiment adhered to their part of the agreement, the applauders had to be reminded more than once before Mr. Hardie concluded his address to keep quiet.

SAYS M'KINLEY IS THE FAVORITE

Gen. Joseph T. Torrence Also Says Reed "Wouldn't Run" Out West.

A number of politicians were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. T. C. Platt took up his residence there last night for the season. Ex-Senator Hiscock was there during the day.

Mr. Hiscock said that he was opposed to the enlargement of the Republican State Committee. He also said: "We are all for Morton for President."

F. W. Peck of the Auditorium, Chicago, said that Mr. Platt had said he was in favor of the Republican National Convention going to Chicago.

Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, who was at the Holland House, said that McKinley was the favorite candidate for President in the West.

"How would Reed run out West?" he was asked.

"He wouldn't run at all. Every manufacturer in the land is against Mr. Reed because he is always on the fence. He remains there like the traditional cat, in order to see which way to jump. McKinley has already jumped, and we know where he is."

MESSAGES CABLED FROM THE SEA

The Catalonia Sighted by the Steamer Minia 300 Miles Out.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The English cable steamer Minia arrived in the harbor this morning. The Minia was passed at 9 A. M. yesterday about 300 miles east of Boston by the Cunarder Catalonia. The news of the Catalonia's passing was cabled in to shore from the Minia, a thing which has happened but once before in the history of the Boston Cunard Line. Several years ago the Minia cabled in the arrival of the Pavonia.

The Minia was at work splicing the Duxbury and St. Pierre-Miquelon cable when the Catalonia passed. Unfortunately, the Cunarder went by but a moment too soon to receive the news of the yacht race. The cable had already been grappled by the Minia and was but a few fathoms from the surface, and a minute later the news of the race was told on the Minia.

The Canadian Soo Ship Canal Opened.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 9.—The public opening of the Canadian Soo Ship Canal took place this morning, the first boat locking through being the steam barge Uganda, belonging to C. McBrier of Erie, Penn., down-bound. Other boats followed. The locks are operating satisfactorily. The depth of water is twenty-three feet at the lower level. The report sent out that business would be suspended at the lock on Sundays is erroneous, no such instructions having been received.

EXCURSION RATES TO LOUISVILLE, KY.
On account of the G. A. R. Annual Convention, the L. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Louisville, Ky., and return for all trains Sept. 7 to 10, inclusive, good returning until Oct. 6. The rate from New-York will be $17.34, and correspondingly low from other stations.—Adv

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

Veterans Received with Great Honors in Louisville.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LOCATED

The Southern City Doing All in Its Power to Entertain the Many Thousand Delegates Present.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—The invasion of Southland by the Grand Army commenced at daybreak and continued far into the night, with the prospect of still greater hosts for the morrow. Horse, foot, and dragoons, from the two extremes of the continent, the veterans of the war charged front, flank, and rear through the open gates of Louisville, and proceeded to avail themselves of the invitation to be seen on every hand to make themselves comfortable in an "Old Kentucky Home."

Throughout the day the scenes about the four railroad stations, where thousands had gathered to give the visitors greeting, were exhilarating and inspiring. Train after train, as fast as the deserted cars could be switched, deposited their contingents, which moved with military tread to the streets outside, whence, with bands and banners, they were escorted to headquarters. Posts from Texas followed delegations from New-York, the blue of aristocratic Washington rubbed shoulders with hardy veterans from Oregon, and New-Jerseyites as they marched along renewed acquaintances with comrades from the Hawkeye State.

Heavy and unexpected, however, as was the rush to-day, the railroad reports indicate that it will be eclipsed to-morrow. Single roads claim to have 150 coaches en route or to start in the morning, which would mean the movement of 44,000 people. Another reports that it is running trains in twelve sections, and officials of all lines agree that the flow of visitors is unprecedented and has upset all their calculations. According to present indications, the encampment, in the matter of attendance, will be one of the most successful in the history of the Grand Army.

With the exception of the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of the organizations which will meet in convention this week opened headquarters to-day. Commander in Chief Lawler took possession of the main parlor of the Galt House, where, from 4 to 6 o'clock, he held a reception for the people of Louisville, New-Albany, and Jeffersonville. Next door the flag of the Woman's Relief Corps was displayed, and National President Margaret Wallace, with her staff, received the visitors.

The tars of the Naval Veterans' Association took possession of the boats William Tell and Carrie Hope, and the official fleet was placed in commission at 4 o'clock, with the usual naval exercises. At the annual dog watch to-night the ex-sailors were welcomed by Gov. Brown and Mayor Tyler, and responses were made by Rear Admiral Allen of Hartford, Conn., and Shipmate Robinson of Philadelphia.

The ex-prisoners of war established themselves in a wing of Music Hall, where they fraternized with the survivors of the Mississippi River ram fleet, who will meet in convention to-morrow.

To-night Commander Lawler and staff, Gen. T. N. Walker of Indianapolis, the leading candidate to succeed Lawler; ex-Speaker Warren Kiefer of Ohio, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, and Henry Watterson, were given a banquet by Col. Andrew Cowan, since the war a resident of Louisville, and who, during the conflict, commanded the First New-York Battery.

Of the arrivals to-day the Old Guard of Washington, with their bearskin chapeaus, and the members of John A. Dix Post of New-York, who cut a wide swath with their white helmets and cutaway suits, attracted the most attention and divided honors. But to-night both were in danger of eclipse from the celebrated Ransom Post of St. Louis, of which Gen. Sherman was the first Commander, and which has carried off the honors of many previous encampments. The New-Hampshire men told of the State they hailed from through the medium of small blocks of granite pendent from their badges, while the Kansans, the advance guard of whom, 1,500 strong, came in late to-night, sported a grasshopper with a sunflower suspended from a red ribbon.

Despite the fact that the rush to-day more than doubled expectations, there was little confusion or difficulty in housing the delegates, and plans of the committee worked to a charm. Twenty-five information bureaus were opened early in the day, and these were later supplemented by hastily constructed booths at the street corners, where all inquiries were answered and visitors who had become turned around were put on the right track. Only 300 assignments to free quarters were made to-day. Elaborate press headquarters were opened by the local newspaper men, where every facility was afforded the visiting writers.

Buffalo has entered the list for the honor of entertaining the next encampment. Among the delegates on the ground, Denver is the favorite, with St. Paul a close second.

Lafayette Post Off for Louisville.

One hundred members of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of this city, left yesterday morning for Louisville, Ky., to participate in the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans traveled over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in private cars, and their comfort was attended to by Col. E. G. Tuckerman, City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a member of Lafayette Post. While in Louisville the members of Lafayette Post will make their headquarters in their special sleeping cars.

Capt. Henry H. Adams, the commander of Lafayette Post, is in command, assisted by his Adjutant, Wilbur F. Brown, who is a Past Commander of the post. The other officers in attendance are: Josiah C. Long, Senior Vice Commander; Henry J. Howlett, Junior Vice Commander; Ezra W. Bennett, Officer of the Day; the Rev. Wilbur F. Wood, Chaplain; J. L. Beyea, M. D., Surgeon; Frederick Foster, Quartermaster; J. E. Banks, Officer of the Guard; William Banta, Commissary.

Rear Admiral Meade, (retired,) who is a member of Lafayette Post, is with the delegation.

Many other posts in this city are sending delegations to the encampment.

Child's Body in a Furnace.

The body of a male child was found last night in the furnace of 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, the private residence of Mr. Gregg. It is supposed it had been left there by Mary Cummings, a domestic, who was taken last Saturday to Bellevue Hospital. The body was sent to the Morgue, and a policeman was sent to Bellevue Hospital to place the woman under arrest.

Mr. Roosevelt Going to Buffalo.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board will go to Buffalo this morning to address the Liberal Club of that city. He will speak before the Good Government Club there Thursday.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST

Five Villages Burned, Five Thousand Persons Made Homeless, and Anti-Christians Organized.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Kars, stating that fresh outrages have been perpetrated in the Erzinzian district.

A band of brigands attacked a company of Turkish gendarmes on Aug. 12, killing a Sergeant. Therefore, the Turkish authorities, without making any inquiry, decided that the assailants were Armenian revolutionaries from Kemakh, who intended to release exalted Armenians who are still in prison at Kars.

A force of 1,000 Turkish troops was sent to Kemokh, and five villages were pillaged. Five thousand persons were rendered homeless. Men, women, and children were tortured. Four monasteries were sacked.

It is reported that the Turkish minor officials have formed an anti-Christian society to slaughter Christians if the Porte accepts the scheme of reforms the powers insist upon.

THE BOUNDARY OF ARGENTINA

Favorable Opinion of the Journals of Chile and Argentina on the Agreement—Gen. Uriburu Dead.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 9.—Leading Argentinian and Chilean papers comment favorably on the boundary agreement as a great step toward the peaceful settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries.

Gen. Uriburu, brother of the President, and a distinguished military man of Argentina, died to-day.

HOOSIERS NEED EDUCATION.

Sound Money Wins Where the Currency Subject Is Understood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—Ex-Congressman William D. Bynum has finished his sound-money campaigning in Indiana, which he made under the auspices of the sound-money branch of the Reform Club of New-York. During the last three months Mr. Bynum has made fifty speeches in the State. He aimed to visit those sections where the free-coinage sentiment seemed to be strongest. He says Indiana is not yet thoroughly converted.

"The friends of sound money must not conclude that the fight in this State is won," he says. "My experiences throughout the State have convinced me that wherever the people have been educated on this subject they are against the independent coinage of silver. But they have not all been educated. I am frank to say that if an election were held in Indiana to-morrow and this was the issue, I believe the free-silver people would win. There is much work for the sound-money people to do. All that is necessary is to present the subject to the people and they are on the right side."

THIS PANIC A NOVELTY TO WALL STREET

A Horse Ran Away and Caused More Fright than Harm.

A runaway horse in Wall and Broad Streets, just after the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, caused a panic. The horse was attached to a light wagon belonging to T. P. Galligan & Son, building contractors. Nicholas Roach, the timekeeper for the firm, had tied the animal to a post in front of the Johnson Building, being built at Broad Street and Exchange Place. The horse became frightened, broke the fastening, and started at a gallop up Broad Street.

In front of the Mills Building the horse broke the harness, and, leaving the wagon behind, continued up Broad Street. In front of the Sub-Treasury Building he turned down Wall Street. When near William Street one of Col. Waring's white-suited scavengers waved his broom. The animal then turned in his tracks, and, taking to the sidewalk, galloped along Wall Street to Broadway, scattering the pedestrians in his course.

At Broadway the horse was caught by Patrolman Adolph Hummell of the Broadway squad.

TRIAL OF THE TEXAS NOT SATISFACTORY

Another Chief Engineer Wanted—A Second Trial Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Capt. Glass of the new battleship Texas, which recently returned to Norfolk from a preliminary trial of her engines, stating that the Board of Survey had asked that the Chief Engineer at present detailed for duty on that ship be detached, and that another Chief Engineer be detailed in his place.

Capt. Glass also informed the department that while passing through shoal water between Norfolk and Hampton Roads on the preliminary trip the condenser of the Texas became partly filled with mud, causing the vacuum to fall to twenty inches, and resulting in a corresponding loss of horse power. Capt. Glass says the condenser will be cleaned and other minor work completed in time for another engine trial Thursday. He also stated that during the last trial the firerooms were very hot, as the blowers did not work properly, and that the engines would require an overhauling before a full-power trial was had.

Killed Himself Accidentally.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—Augustus Miles, son of William Miles, and grandson of ex-Congressmen Frederick Miles, shot himself accidentally on Friday while hunting in the woods near his home at Twin Lakes, Lakeville. He left early in the morning for a day's sport in the woods, and after he had been absent about twelve hours he was found lying on his gun, the ball of which had passed through his head. He was unconscious and died half an hour after being taken home. It is supposed he fell upon his gun, discharging it. He was sixteen years old.

May Enter Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Treasury Department has written a letter to Henry Graves & Co. of London, England, suggesting that certain relics loaned by the present Duke of Wellington to accompany the famous painting of the battle of Waterloo, entitled "1815," may be admitted to this country free of duty, provided they are sent for exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition. The department had previously declined to permit these articles to enter the United States duty free for private exhibition.

Mr. Mansfield Said to be Gaining.

At the home of Richard Mansfield, 104 West Eightieth Street, it was said last evening that Mr. Mansfield, who is ill, was gaining slightly and was resting quietly.

Dr. Charles D. Allen of 175 West Seventy-ninth Street, who is attending Mr. Mansfield, called twice yesterday and pronounced his patient out of danger.

James Wise Killed in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—James Wise, twenty-seven years old, of Bronxville, N. Y., was killed this afternoon, while crossing the tracks of the Harlem Railroad in this city, by a north-bound express.

Secretary Lamont in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lamont has gone to his home, in New-York. He is expected to return early next week.

WILL NOT EXEMPT CLUBS

The Police Board Says They Must Not Sell Liquor Sundays.

COMMISSIONERS CONSTRUE THE LAW

All Associations, They Say, Are Subject to the Excise Law—Their Opinion Not Sustained by F. R. Coudert.

Alcoholic liquors can no more be sold on Sunday in a club than in a licensed saloon, according to a decision made yesterday afternoon by the Board of Police Commissioners.

President Roosevelt sent for all the reporters at Police Headquarters at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and told them that he had a statement to give out which was then being copied in Commissioner Parker's office. Then he sent his orderly down stairs for the copies of the statement, at the same time telling him to ask Commissioner Parker to come up stairs to the room where the reporters were.

When Commissioner Parker appeared, he had several slips of paper in his hand. He was asked if they contained the statement. He said they did, but that he preferred that President Roosevelt should undertake the responsibility of giving them out.

Mr. Roosevelt then came out of his private office, into which he had retired for a few minutes with a visitor, and gave each of the reporters present the following typewritten statement:

A club, association, or corporation can no more violate the law than an individual. When evidence is obtained against a club that it is violating the law by selling liquor, it, or its employes, will be proceeded against just as a saloon keeper or his employe. If an officer has evidence of a violation in a club, it is his duty to make an arrest, and he will do so or be called to an account. If any other person has such evidence and applies for a warrant, I have no doubt the court will grant it without discrimination.

Mr. Parker, in answer to questions, said that this decision referred to the sale of liquors by all kinds of social clubs on Sundays. For the sake of brevity he had drawn up the statement in the fewest possible words, so as to express the principle involved. A club is an aggregation of individuals with a common fund out of which the liquor is bought, he said. As long as this liquor remains undivided no illegal act is committed. As soon, however, as a member of the club takes a share of the liquor at a price greater than its original cost a sale is completed, whether the purchase is made for cash or on credit. He is quite sure that this is a violation of the Sunday clause of the excise law, which makes it a misdemeanor for any one "to sell, expose, or give away any alcoholic liquor on Sunday. He also said that he has known for several months past that the law has this application.

President Roosevelt added that he also has for some time past believed that this is the construction of the law. He had hesitated about making this fact public in any sensational manner, and would have preferred that it should leak out gradually. As the question had been raised, however, he had consulted with his colleagues, with the result of making it public as an official statement by the whole board.

Going down stairs, Commissioner Parker said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the law has always applied as much to clubs as to saloons. The difficulty has been to catch any offenders against the law except licensed saloon keepers. No member of a club will turn informer in such a case, nor will any servant. A policeman can hardly obtain evidence against a club because he would not be allowed to enter it if his purpose was suspected. The only evidence of a violation of the law in a club would be that tendered by a discharged employee, which would not amount to much.

A Brooklyn lawyer in good practice said yesterday that he had looked up the law governing the sale of liquor in clubs, and found that every club in New-York violated it. The United States Government compelled the clubs to take out Internal Revenue licenses, but they have no State licenses to sell liquor.

The excise law, he said, can be enforced against clubs for selling liquor on Sunday as well as against any saloon. All that is needed is to get evidence against a club steward and have him arrested on a warrant.

In Brooklyn, this lawyer said, all clubs are required to have a State license, for which they pay $150 each. Mr. Schieren is the first Mayor to require them to make this annual payment.

The Brooklyn lawyer added that, if such action as he suggested were taken against clubs in New-York, it would put a different aspect upon the excise question in the minds of those who argue that the closing of saloons on Sunday deprives the poor man of privileges which the rich man enjoys.

The construction of the excise law declared officially by the Police Board and unofficially by a Brooklyn lawyer to be the true and only one is diametrically opposed to that held by Frederic R. Coudert in an interview published

club in town pays us $25 without protest, and any citizen may see the list by application at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector."

MAGISTRATE FLAMMER'S VIEWS.

He Thinks Magistrates Should Have Final Powers in Excise Cases.

"I cannot understand why this Magistrate's Court should not have equal powers with country barbers, blacksmiths, and farmers, holding positions of Justices of the Peace, in excise matters," said Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

"A country Justice can dispose of an excise case," he continued, "without legal knowledge or experience, while we can only commit to a higher court. If final powers in excise cases were vested in the City Magistrates it would effect a great financial saving to the county, besides doing away with a vast deal of trouble. An amendment is in order here."

The case in which the Magistrate thus expressed himself was that of Charles Luhrs, a saloon keeper at 913 Third Avenue, who was charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

A policeman testified that he bought a glass of beer in Luhrs's place Sunday morning. He and a friend of the proprietor entered the place unchallenged.

"What do you say to the charge?" asked the Magistrate of Luhrs.

"Well, I don't know what to say. What, in your opinion, would be best for me?" said the defendant.

"I think you should plead guilty, as there seems to be no question as to your guilt," said the Magistrate, "but you are the one to decide on that point."

Luhrs pleaded guilty, and was held for trial.

EXCISE VIOLATORS FINED.

Judge Fitzgerald Directs Several Saloon Men to Pay $30 Each.

Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, imposed a fine of $30 yesterday in several excise cases transferred from General Sessions. The defendants were John Stephenson of 386 Canal Street, James Barnet of 281 Seventh Avenue, John J. Brown of 1,594 Madison Avenue, John Dockery of 459 Second Avenue, and John Sullivan of 438 West Thirty-eighth Street. The men all pleaded guilty.

George Miller, a waiter in Raymond's restaurant, Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, was also fined $30 for excise violation. Counsel for Miller presented a strong plea for a suspension of sentence, contending that a distinction should be made between a restaurant keeper and a liquor dealer. He urged that, as this was the first arrest under the crusade against restaurant keepers, clemency should be shown. He further said that in similar cases in Special Sessions sentence had been suspended.

Judge Fitzgerald, however, fined Miller.

Praise from Baptist Ministers.

The Baptist ministers of this city and vicinity held their first conference yesterday at 149 Fifth Avenue since their vacation adjournment in June. They adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the ministers of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of New-York and vicinity, hereby place on record our high appreciation of the determination of President Roosevelt and his assistants of the Police Board to secure the enforcement of the excise laws of the State.

Resolved, That the inaugurating of the closing of the saloons on Sunday has resulted in a very marked decrease in crime and a marked gain in public order, we are fully persuaded that any changes in the laws in behalf of Sunday opening are to be most rigidly opposed and deplored.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Roosevelt by the Secretary, the Rev. F. Fletcher.

The Rev. Richard Hartley, the Rev. E. H. Holloway, and others spoke about their vacation trips in England.

A Scheme for Escaping Imprisonment.

According to reports to Police Headquarters, some saloon keepers who have been arrested since Sept. 1 for excise violations, organized a scheme for escaping personal imprisonment if convicted.

Their plan, it is said, was to hire men to serve out their sentences, trusting to the rush in court to escape identification.

Acting Chief Conlin and Commissioner Parker held a conference on the matter on Sunday, and the result was a general order to the precinct commanders, instructing every policeman who has an excise case to appear at the examination and identify his prisoner.

The policemen appeared in court yesterday, and it is thought at headquarters that the saloon-keepers' scheme has been checked.

Instructed for More Liberal Laws.

The New-York and Brooklyn delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of New-York, to be held in Troy Sept. 10, 11, and 12, left Weehawken, N. J., on a special train over the West Shore Railroad yesterday afternoon. The local organization sends 174 delegates, who are instructed to make a desperate fight in the convention for the passage of a resolution by the State association which shall demand less stringent excise legislation.

ANOTHER DANGER FROM ELECTRIC WIRES

Deposits of Metallic Sodium in Damp Places Cause Trouble.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

An interesting case, illustrating a new source of danger from electric wires, was recently brought to the notice of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters by the accidental sounding of an automatic fire alarm in one of the Washington Street buildings.

For some time a slight smoke had been noticed issuing from the casing about the electric-light wires in the basement, where they enter from the street. When the insurance inspectors arrived and the casing was removed, it was found that a peculiar substance had accumulated about the wires, which, when moistened and struck with any hard substance, would give off flashes of fire. All around the point the woodwork was covered with a thick liquid, which had dried in places to a white substance resembling discolored salt, and which was slippery to the touch and strongly corrosive. The wood itself was soft and badly discolored.

As the case was thought to be of considerable importance, the matter was placed in the hands of prominent electrical and chemical engineers. The deposit proved, upon analysis, to be mainly metallic sodium. Metallic sodium is a substance very difficult to obtain except by the aid of the electric current. It is highly combustible and unites so readily with water that its presence in a damp cellar would be impossible in ordinary conditions. When it unites with water, hydrogen gas is given off and a considerable amount of heat is generated. In certain conditions this heat would be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas and air will form an explosive mixture. Hence the greatest danger lies in the liability of an explosion if the gas becomes ignited.

The explanation of the appearance in a damp cellar of a substance so combustible and unstable in the presence of moisture as metallic sodium is given as follows:

The metallic sodium was the product of an electrolytic decomposition of impure sodium hydrate. This sodium hydrate came from the cement mortar used in laying the brick wall of the basement, upon which the wires were supported. Some of the hydrate may have worked its way through the wall from the cement used in the foundation of the paved street immediately adjacent.

The electric current which caused the electrolytic action was due to a leak inside the casing from one of the mains to another. The leak was produced by the action of the sodium hydrate on the insulating covering of the wires. This covering was what is known as "weatherproof insulation," which consists of a cotton braiding covered with tar. Such a material is readily attacked by sodium hydrate and its insulating properties destroyed. Moreover, the sodium hydrate itself furnishes a good path for the current when it has once penetrated through the insulation.

The case is interesting in connection with several of the explosions which have occurred in underground conduits, usually attributed to a leak in the gas mains. This appears to be the first instance in which the appearance of metallic sodium has been proved, and a complete explanation of an actual case given.

Italian Exhibitors Are in Luck.

ROME, Sept. 9.—According to Washington communications received by the Ministry of Commerce, the Chicago Exhibition medals and awards to Italian exhibitors will be received by them in October.

MR. THOMAS'S NEW PLAY

"The Capitol" Presented at the Standard Theatre Last Night.

WASHINGTON LIFE IN DRAMA

The Play Seems, Through the Veil of a Bad Performance, to be a Fine and Thoughtful Original Work.

A long-promised, often-deferred play by Augustus Thomas, who is still the foremost American dramatist, in spite of some recent failures, in the minds of many good judges, and who certainly stands next to Bronson Howard among our playmakers, was produced at the Standard Theatre last night. The play is called "The Capitol," and is in four acts. It treats, with gravity of purpose and generally dignified expression, of certain aspects of life in Washington. As to whether or not the pictures actually presented of public affairs and social functions are true to that life, there may be many and diverse opinions, and none of great significance. And, for that matter, neither the accredited critics nor the general public are ever averse to accepting an author's point of view if it is clearly presented.

But the greatest difficulty that faces the "first nighter" is to distinctly separate the play, in his mind, from its performance. It is doubtful if this can ever be done, perfectly, by the most accomplished and most experienced reviewer of "first night" performances. Yet the task to which the critics of the daily newspapers are assigned is to form opinions from those first-night performances and express them to the public; not to read a play in manuscript and attend a performance with preconceived ideas of it, and then to insist upon those ideas in preference to those of the stage managers and actors, and not, above all, to attend dress rehearsals and attempt to judge from them. As a general thing, it is fair enough to take the play and performance together, and let author, actors, and managers stand or fall by that test.

This case of "The Capitol," however, seems to be exceptional. The performance seemed to hang over the drama like a heavy veil. It was smug, smooth, and spiritless, lacking in every sort of refinement, crude pictorially—the acting, we mean—stilted in elocution; and it seemed to sometimes dimly reveal, often to nearly conceal, a fine play, uncommonly original in its spirit, and elementally strong and true.

Perhaps in this effort to separate the play from the performance the imagination exerts itself, but the imagination, when governed by reason, is often a good guide in such matters. We have no doubt this morning that Mr. Thomas's new play is of an unusually fine literary quality, even for him; that it contains some excellent characterization, and that its action develops scenes that would seem, in the reading, to throb with vital interest, and would be made powerfully affecting by the proper actors.

It is of the conversational type, and many of its scenes are dialogues—only two persons occupying the stage. This, however, is the plan followed by many of the old English dramatists, by Augier and Dumas fils, and by Ibsen, with the best results in their respective fields. The conversation is not only well written, in terse, elliptical sentences, that could be spoken well, but are also dramatic, in that they reveal traits of character. Each scene has its dramatic purport. We do not recall a single passage that is exclusively explanatory, and remember now but a few "asides" and only one brief soliloquy.

So much, briefly, for the manner of the play. The matter of it concerns a Catholic priest, who was once an Episcopal minister, and, in that state, suffered from domestic calamity, and who has become, late in life, a power in Washington life, exerting a benign influence in public affairs. The time is, frankly, within the present Administration, and the appointment of a Minister to Italy, which is opposed in the Senate on the ground that it was a bargain, founded on a large contribution to a campaign fund, is one of the incidents. It transpires that the Priest stands behind this appointment, and that the would-be Minister, (unfortunately misrepresented in the performance by a gentleman whose powers of speech seem to have been recently acquired and quite untrained,) is expected to agreeably represent this country in the Pope's eyes in case anti-Catholics here should raise a rumpus. This gentleman, however, does not go to Italy, nor does he get the girl he is sparking. But this is subordinate matter and not, to say the truth, of much value.

The main plot concerns the priest's watchful care of the child taken away from him by her erring mother, and to that mother's long life of repentance, and to the defeat of the villain who destroyed one home, years before, in his attempt to destroy another. This is all clearly and forcibly set forth, and, while there is no well-defined comic relief, there are incidental scenes of appreciable humor.

Such a play needs the finest possible representation. Its actors should have power, subtlety, finesse. Every word should have its exact significance. As emotion is oftener implied than openly expressed, that strong sympathy between the stage and the audience room that only the most gifted actors can establish is essential.

Not half of Mr. Thomas's meaning seemed to get across the footlights. The speech was often indistinct, and always monotonous. The only two players of acknowledged repute on the stage were Frazer Coulter and Mary Shaw. The manner of the Priest, a gentleman of more than medium height, with a fine forehead, large eyes, and a weak lower jaw, was not impressive. He had the unhappy appearances of always being on the point of saying something funny. The "juvenile lady" lacked expressive features, vocal strength, theatric resource, and any sort of distinction. Only the shoulders of the pert ingénue were commendable. And so all through the cast. Yet the performance has certainly been carefully rehearsed for many weeks. There were few bad slips.

It is fair to say that the audience, which was of a very miscellaneous character, was attentive, and that applause was frequent. Mr. Thomas was called after Act III. The gallery opinion, expressed on the street, was that the play was "too high-toned." This, in spite of the fact that the text is as full of dams as a river in a lumber region.

Mr. Dale	Andrew Robson
Dr. Leonard	Ernest Hastings
Herbert Garretson	Frank Keenan
Mr. Carroll	Frazer Coulter
Senator Whipple	E. A. Locke
Wetmore Boyd	John De Gez
Mr. Vincent	Bingley Fales
Lorimer Hopkins	Thomas A. Russell
Lieut. Malcom	Wright Huntington
Margaret Doane	Mary Shaw
Mrs. Dale	Helen Lowell
Cherry Whipple	Madaline Lock
Edith Garretson	Florida Kingsley

MR. WILSON'S RETURN.

A Burnand and Sullivan Operetta at Abbey's Pretty Theatre.

It was in 1867 that "The Contrabandista," an operetta, whose book was by F. C. Burnand and whose music was by Arthur Sullivan, was produced in London. It was after the delicious "Box and Cox" and before the conjunction of Sullivan with Gilbert. "Trial by Jury" was yet to come, and the "Bab Ballads" had not yet furnished the themes for the droll "Pinafore." Several years ago Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Burnand bethought them of their forgotten operetta, and believed that it would stand revision and reproduction. But nothing came of their fancy till a short time ago, when "The Chieftain" made its appearance at the Savoy Theatre in London. At Abbey's Theatre last night this operetta was brought forward by Mr. Francis Wilson. There was a large audience present, and laughter and applause were sufficiently frequent to prove that it was an evening of enjoyment.

Mr. Burnand's book is a very agreeable piece of foolery. It is, indeed, deficient in briskness of action, and the situations, which are full of humor, are not skillfully emphasized, while the dialogue lacks pungency and is seldom pointed in wit. But in spite of these shortcomings it is a pleasing book. The story is slight, but it is amusing, and the various characters are excellent for the purposes of operetta. The developments of the plot are like those of a comedy, but the outcome might possibly have been a little more ingenious. Still, "The Chieftain" will please by reason of its clean and sensible humor and by the absence of cheap "gags" and horseplay. The first act is of slight material, but the second is excellent.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is charming throughout. It is full of life and color, and it is, as this composer's work always has been, full of refinement and delicacy. It is always melodious, and there are numerous touches of musical humor in the instrumentation. It is interesting to hear some of the familiar "patter" style, that had such a novel charm for every one when the Gilbert and Sullivan works were young. There are a dozen numbers in Sullivan's best style in this work, and the second act fairly sparkles with gems. If the operetta proves to be a success—and it deserves to—Sullivan will deserve the lion's share of the credit, though it is evident that he felt the lack of that inspiration which he has always got from Mr. Gilbert's inimitable lyrics.

It cannot be said that Mr. Wilson's company is brilliant in individual merit, yet last night's performance moved with a smoothness which showed that careful preparation had been made by all concerned. Mr. Wilson himself was delightful as Peter Grigg, the English tourist, who fell into trouble in Spain. His "make-up" was excellent and his nimble limbs did effective duty. His singing of "Tra la la" alone proved him to be a rare comedian. Miss Lulu Glaser surprised her hearers by some good singing, but she has little opportunity for a display of her comic ability. A good actress might have made a good deal more of Inez than Lillian Carlsmith did, and it was unfortunate, for one of the best numbers that Alice Holbrook could not sing better. J. C. Miron and Edward Temple did good work as the brigand lieutenants, and John E. Brand sang well as Ferdinand. The cast was as follows:

Peter Adolphus Griggs	Francis Wilson
Count Vasques de Gonzalgo	Rhys Thomas
Ferdinand de Roxas	John E. Brand
Sancho	J. C. Miron
José	Edward P. Temple
Pedro Gomez	W. A. Laverty
Blazzo	A. Amadeo
Escatero	Osborne Clemson
Pedrillo	Bessie Lee
Rita	Lulu Glaser
Ines de Roxas	Lillian Carlsmith
Dolly	Christie MacDonald
Juanita	Alice Holbrook
Maraquita	Agnes Martyne
Zitella	Jeannette Emery
Anna	Martha Stein

VARIETY'S GREAT FIRST NIGHT.

An Enormous Audience Assembled at Koster & Bial's.

Anybody who may have imagined that the annual beginning of Koster & Bial's season of regular indoor entertainments is not an event of some little importance to the amusement seekers of this town should have been present last evening and taken a good look at the size and general appearance of the throng of people who filled every nook and most corners in the big theatre in Thirty-fourth Street. There were literally as many persons there as the house would hold. Not a seat down stairs or in the galleries lacked an occupant, and every box, even those in the sixth row and close to the dimly distant roof, was crowded from wall to railing. Then in the broad lobbies behind the orchestra chairs were hundreds of persons who had arrived too late to obtain anything more comfortable than a place to stand in or a pillar to lean against.

Of course it was a good-looking, well-dressed, and decorous assemblage, for the day has long passed since a Koster & Bial audience was in any visible particular at all different from those that gather at theatres where there is an attempt to have more logical sequence between one part of the performance and the others.

For the entertainment of all these patrons the management had provided a long and sufficiently varied programme. The list included, besides an entirely new series of living pictures, several performers who have not before appeared in this country, several more who are new to the theatre, and the rest of long-established popularity. Some of the new comers were received with rather depressing silence, but that certainly was not the case with the five Lockhart elephants, whose "turn" was made, without doubt, the hit of the evening. There were five of the big beasts on the stage at once, and they went through all sorts of evolutions with a ponderous grace and swiftness that won round after round of applause. Two of them teetered on a long board without any apparent appreciation of what a ridiculous appearance they made, and the whole band stood on their heads with no less gravity.

Evolutions on the trapeze by the Vadis sisters seemed to win the next greatest amount of popular approval. Their spectacular effect, the performance of these women is really unapproachable by that of any of their rivals. Among the other notable features were the dancing of the Merrilees trio; some trained dogs, ponies and monkeys that were put through their paces—and a good many not theirs, but nominally human—by a certain Walton; the wire-walking of a Parisian importation named Granto, and a graceful swishing of skirts by a pleasing Gaiety girl. Mis Florence Levey. Mr. Ransone, who has been a "ruler of New-York" for an inexplicably long time, sang a blackguardly verse about Lord Dunraven and got roundly hissed for it, as he deserved.

The new living pictures include half a dozen of real beauty, but on the whole are hardly as good as their predecessors. One called "Sea Gulls" was the best of the lot. "The Kiss of the Wave" should have been the most startling, if anything in this line could startle New-Yorkers nowadays. The rest ranged from inanity, through sentimentalism up to what usually passes for patriotism.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Little Christopher" began its last week at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, before a fine audience, which applauded the artists at every opportunity and seemed well pleased with the burlesque. There are not many attractions which can achieve a two weeks' run across the river, but "Little Christopher" is one of them. It will be succeeded next week by Frederick Warde, who will present his new romantic drama, "Runnymede; or, Robin Hood and His Merrie Men."

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

At the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, a new musical comedy by William Gill, called "The Fatted Calf," was produced. It tells the story of three prodigals who are subjected to an overwhelming series of complications, which are very funny. The music, of which there is a great deal, is some of it very melodious, and the acting was exceedingly satisfactory. In the cast are Annie Ward Tiffany, Carrie Roma, Esther Lyons, May Montford, Edith Hoyt, and four babies.

"Bonnie Scotland" Produced.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Sydney R. Ellis's romantic, picturesque drama, "Bonnie Scotland," was given its first production at the Chestnut Street Theatre to-night. The play is in four acts and seven scenes, all of which were elaborately presented. The scenes and all the characters are Scottish, and the story is one of Scottish life. The cast follows:

Walter Marfarlane	Frank Lander
Humphrey Colquhoun	Jay Hay Cossar
Murdoch Buchanan	George A. D. Johnson
Tam Duncan Faa	John R. Cumpson
Lochburn McCale	Horace Lewis
Wallace Dugald	J. L. Ashton
Henbane McWharry	Robert V. Ferguson
Captain Hagedorn	Willard Lee
Landlord of Holly Inn	R. Edgar Vance
Soldier under Hagedorn	Robert Ireland
Messenger	William Cameron
Mary Colquhoun	Selma Herman
Catherine Epsworth	Louise Rial
Nannie Dugald	Christie MacLean
Jean Macfarlane	Violet Black

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Grand Opera House.—Lewis Morrison was the star at the Grand Opera House last night. He presented an entirely new production of "Faust," in which he played Mephistopheles with all his old-time fervor. He has a competent company supporting him, including Florence Roberts Morrison as Marguerite and Edward Elsner as Faust. The performance pleased the west-siders, as was shown by the frequent and enthusiastic applause.

—Tony Pastor's.—James Thornton's Elite Vaudeville Company made its appearance at Tony Pastor's yesterday, and captured the patrons of that house with their entertaining performance. Bonnie Thornton, "the little mascot," worked her way into the public favor at a bound, as did James Thornton and all the other artists of the company. Pearl Andrews, who made such a success last week, is retained in the bill.

—Eden Musée.—The touching up which has been done to the wax figures of the Eden Musée has made the collection look bright and fresh, and it is very attractive to the eye. The two bicycle groups attract much attention from the spectators, as do the new figures. Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra played several new pieces yesterday, all of which proved to be excellent specimens of Gypsy music.

—Union Square Theatre.—At Keith's Union Square Theatre Lew Dockstader made his reappearance yesterday, and was welcomed as an old friend by an audience which filled the house all day. Among the other artists who appear in a really excellent programme are the National Trio, Nellie Waters, the three Murray brothers, Odell and Page, and the Inez Mecusker Street Urchin Troupe.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The vaudeville entertainment at Proctor's Theatre this week is one of the strongest ever given at this the first of the continuous-performance houses of this city. The attendance yesterday was large, and the many acts of the stars were vigorously applauded. Prof. Burton's trained dogs and monkeys became popular favorites from the first. Their performance is really wonderful to see.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The new Pleasure Palace in East Fifty-eighth Street has started its career with the best of prospects. The entertaining trained elephants remain as an attraction this week, as do Billie Barlow, the English singer, and the Anderson sisters. A large audience filled the theatre all day yesterday and heartily applauded the efforts of the vaudeville artists to please.

—Harlem Opera House.—Thomas W. Keene began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting "Louis XI.," which was seen by a large and very demonstrative audience. The production was very elaborate. During the week Mr. Keene will be seen in "Richelieu," "Richard III.," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Hamlet."

COTTON BUYING IN THE SOUTH

HOW THE VALUED CROP IS GOT TO THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

Prices Are Watched Carefully, and Competent Men, Fully Informed, Make the Purchases.

Sherman (Texas) Letter to The Philadelphia Times.

With the first of September the cotton buyers of the South begin to prepare themselves for their approaching labors. By the middle of September they will have scattered out all over the Southern States, and every man of them will be hard at work. There will not be a country railroad station, a country crossroads store, a remote cotton gin, where one or more of them will not make his abode, temporarily or for the season. At first, it might seem as if they were scattering out in haphazard, go-as-you-please style, but these men are all members of one of the finest, best-disciplined, best-organized armies in the world. They are private in the ranks, subordinate officers and superior officers, with the degree of rank as clearly marked out as in the army of the United States. Each rank makes its report to the rank above and receives its orders from it. It is an army of trade. It uses pencils and notebooks for weapons, and has a sample handful of white, fleecy cotton as its standard. Its headquarters are in Liverpool. Cotton is its king, and Mammon is its god.

In this army, as in most others, the most important man in the day of battle and the least important at all other times is the private in the ranks. The officer gets all of the glory and most of the pay, but the private soldier is recompensed for this by being allowed to do pretty much as he has a mind to. The private soldier in King Cotton's army of trade is the man who stands on the street in the little country town or hangs around the gin out on the open prairie and buys the bales off of the wagon of the man who raised it. In doing this, he acts directly under the daily advice of the officer next above him. For instance, something over 100 men buy every year for firms in Sherman alone. One firm here has 60 buyers in its employ. Early every morning it sends a telegram to every one of these giving him his "limits" for the day. The "limit," of course, is the highest price the buyer is allowed to pay per pound or per hundred pounds for a certain grade. The limit for a day is 7 12½—that is, $7.12½ per hundred pounds—the buyer is not reprimanded for paying only $6 per hundred if he can get it for that. If the market is comparatively steady the buyer only receives one telegram a day; if it is changing much he may receive a dozen. The telegraph bill of a firm with sixty buyers often reaches $400 to $500 per month.

The buyer generally receives his first telegram for the day at about 9 o'clock. Before that time he would no more make an offer for a bale of cotton than he would figure on a consignment of rhinoceroses from Central Africa. The one subject in all the world of which he knows absolutely nothing is the price of cotton. After his telegram comes all this is changed. Now he knows what prices were in New-Orleans, New-York, and Liverpool a few short hours before. He is in touch with the great wide world, and his courage rises accordingly. All day long he sets his tune by the tune of that telegram. If any emergency arises which his telegram does not cover, he telegraphs the case briefly and gets a reply.

The limit which the buyer receives is always based on "middling" cotton. There are four half grades above this, such as strict middling, middling, good middling, fair, &c. There are also four half grades below. There is a uniform difference of one-eighth of a cent per pound, or 12½ cents per 100 pounds, to each half grade up or down. This makes a difference of $1 per 100 between the highest grade and the lowest. In order for the buyer to be able to make an intelligent offer for cotton he must be able to tell at a glance what grade it belongs to, and it must all be repressed to middling as a basis. I hope the reader knows what "middling" is. If he does not, I know of nobody on earth who would be able to tell him. The cotton buyer could no more tell you what middling is than the artist could tell you what Nile green is. In either case you know it when you see it; if you do not know it, you learn it from comparison, and not from description. Middling is—well, it is just simply middling, and that is all there is to it. It is a certain grade of cotton that is recognized as a basis for cotton in Liverpool and the whole world over. Recognizing it and grading accordingly is an art that some men never acquire at all, and that none acquire without years of actual experience. The elements to be considered in grading are the length of the staple, the way it has been ginned, its color, and, above all, its cleanliness.

When the buyer goes forth to buy he finds on a wagon some three or four bales that average about 500 pounds each. To make each bale requires about 1,500 pounds of cotton as it came from the patch. Of the other 1,000 pounds about 900 was seed and 100 was dirt. Some three or four buyers get around the wagon. Each one opens his pocket knife, cuts a long dash in the bagging around each bale, thrusts in his fist, and pulls out a handful of the white staple. Each man gazes closely and searchingly at his handful for a moment, pulls it apart, rubs it between his fingers, and then throws it away. It never occurs to the buyer that the same handful might possibly be inspected by more than one person. They go on the theory that cotton is cheap and the farmer can afford what little loss there is. By the time the sale has been going on a few hours, the streets look as if they might have been visited by a warm weather snowstorm.

From the glance at the staple each buyer is supposed to know all about the bale there is to be known. He must not only recognize its grade, but he must know the character of the land on which it was grown. If he sees the least particle of glistening about it as the sun shines on it, he knows that it was raised on sandy soil, and that he must not bid quite as high for it as if it had been raised on the "black land." Sometimes it is claimed that he can tell whether the land the bale was raised on was mortgaged or not; but the reader is not required to believe this unless he wants to. When the bidding begins it begins low, but soon runs up to the "limits" for the day. Soon all the buyers drop out but one and he gets it. Experienced buyers say that when the excitement of bidding is on it is very hard indeed to keep their ardor from getting the better of their judgment. To make a good buyer at least three things are required—a good eye, sound judgment, and steady nerves.

Moreover, the buyer must be a good enough diplomat to keep the farmers and the other buyers from knowing too much about his firm. If they telegraph him to buy all the cotton he can, he must not seem too anxious. If they telegraph him not to buy any, he must hang around all day, bid low, and seem very much annoyed at not being able to secure a sale. He must understand all classes of people. Sometimes a merchant who has sold a farmer goods at 40 per cent. profit feels that he can afford to buy the cotton at 5 per cent. more than its real worth in order to collect his account. The regular buyer must not get mad at this, but must know just what to do. He must keep his accounts with absolute accuracy. When he buys a bale he puts his company's tag on it, puts a number on the tag, notes in his memorandum book this number, and also the number already put on it at the gin.

He also makes a record of the name of the man from whom it was bought and of the one who raised it. Then he sends the bale to the cotton yard. When enough of them have accumulated there, he puts on some more marking and sends them to the compress. When the bale reaches there, it has almost enough big capital letters on it for a child to learn its alphabet from. For instance, one side of it will contain a line with the number 741, followed by the brand, a B inclosed in a diamond, and the letters A K H.

This number and the "diamond B" indicate that the bale was the seven hundred and forty-first ginned at the Belcher gin, and the A K H shows that it was then the property of A. K. Hulett. On the other side of the bale is a tag bearing the name and address of the firm to whom it is shipped, and also something like this:

T E D
3241 K

The T E D indicates in some way the name of the man who bought it, the number shows how many he had bought for the season, while the "drop letter K" shows that it was part of his "K'th" shipment for the season. This method of marking and bookkeeping is kept up till the bale reaches the factory in Manchester or Liverpool. If anything is found wrong with the bale when it is opened, it can be traced back to the compress, the buyer, the ginner, and the man who originally raised it. The body of a negro child was once found in a bale when it was opened in Manchester. The bale was traced back to the patch where it was raised and the murder was avenged. "Mixed packed" bales are frequently traced back. These are bales in which a very poor grade of cotton is put in the middle of a bale and a good sample is put around it. Mixed packing is now a penitentiary offense under the laws of Texas. It is only one of the many things the buyer has to guard against. The pay he receives for his services is generally 25 cents per bale. Sometimes he can buy as many as 10,000 bales in a season. This brings him in $2,500 for six months' work. When he receives a salary, it is generally from $65 to $300 per month, according to the way his employers estimate his ability.

At the compress the bale is pressed into less than half its former size. This is to save space in shipping. Of course this process obliterates the old marks, but they are recorded, as are also the new numbers corresponding to them. Samples of these bales are sent to the firm now owning them, with tags bearing their numbers. These are all placed in a big sample room, and are "reclassed" by some one specially proficient in that art. This is to correct any possible error that may have been made by the buyer.

When the bales are ready to be shipped by freight, the samples are shipped by express. Sometimes they are shipped directly to Liverpool, but more frequently they pass through the hands of several other officers in the army of trade, each one of a rank a little higher than the one before. When the samples reach Liverpool, they are sold to the factories, sometimes a week before the corresponding bales arrive.

After the private soldiers, the next most important men in King Cotton's army of trade are the Captains. These are the firms who send out the original buyer. Their position is indeed a responsible one. The firm in Sherman is informed that it can get a certain price for cotton in Liverpool. They know that it will cost them $1.13 per 100 for freight to get their cotton to Liverpool, and 5 cents per 100 for insurance. They know that their cotton will be supposed to lose 8 per cent. in weight while in transit. Question: How much can they afford to give for cotton to-day and make a profit? If they are venturesome, they sell for future deliveries; otherwise, they sell on "prompt shipments," which means that they are to ship within two weeks of the time the contract is closed. They know that American cotton is beginning to have a bad reputation abroad on account of the bad condition of the bales when they arrive. This is owing largely to the way they are handled at the port of shipment. Hence shippers are beginning to be more particular than formerly in regard to the port they ship from. They inform me that cotton shipped from Galveston or New-Orleans arrives at its destination in particularly bad shape on account of the roughness with which the negro stevedores at those places handle it, while that shipped from Baltimore or Philadelphia arrives much better.

As a matter of course, these "Captains" in King Cotton's army are directly in touch with their superior officers. In Sherman as in nearly every other town of 12,000 inhabitants in the South, there is a Cotton Exchange. On the blackboards of the Exchange rooms quotations are placed every few minutes, showing the way cotton stands in the Exchanges in Liverpool, New-York, and New-Orleans. A private wire is often used for this purpose. When a town is not large enough to support an Exchange, recourse is had to C. N. D. dispatches—an appellation which the farmers joosely interpret as meaning "Cease Not Devilment." These are received over the Western Union wires three times each day, and each dispatch gives quotations from the three great cotton centres. On the Cotton Exchange telegrams or the C. N. D.'s are based the instructions sent to the "private soldiers," the men on the street. Thus do the actions of three great commercial centres of the world reach to and dominate in the obscurest, most out-of-the-way corners in all this distant Southland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:50 P. M.—232 Mulberry Street; chimney fire; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—313 West Sixty-seventh Street; John Magejka, tenement; damage, $5.

8:35 P. M.—81 Perry Street, flat; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Park Avenue; Hudson River Railroad Bridge; damage, trifling.

9:30 P. M.—48 Manhattan Street; Joseph Laughlin, tenement; damage trifling.

10:42 P. M.—273 West Thirty-eighth Street; Rose Howell, flat; damage, $5.

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ATTACKED BY O'BRIENITES

The Mayor Declared to be Ungracious and Unfaithful.

"AN EQUITABLE EXCISE LAW" WANTED

Chairman Bixby Promises a Victorious Combination for the Organization—Declaration of Principles.

The Executive Committee and district organizations of the Anti-Tammany-O'Brien Democracy met last night at their headquarters, 144 West Forty-second Street, adopted a declaration of principles, made arrangements for campaign conventions and work, and roundly abused Tammany Hall, Mayor Strong, and certain officers of the municipal administration. They were told by their leaders that political alliances, not exactly the same as last Fall, will be made which cannot fail of adding laurels to the prestige gained last November by the organization and securing benefit for its members.

The meeting room was crowded, and among those there were ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, Chairman of the County organization; Capt. James M. Brady, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James A. Moorehead, ex-Civil Justice A. T. Ackerly, Henry Campbell, Major M. C. Dougherty, L. H. Harrison, Frank A. Spencer, M. P. Conway, Hugh Reilly, Thomas Bowe, L. L. Seligman, Major Thomas Bogan, John J. Brennan, John McGorry, Peter Padian, John E. Kevill, A. J. Carson, W. H. Long, Philip Weisacker, W. V. Harman, John J. Murphy, John J. Meehan, M. Walsh, John Gordon, T. B. Steele, Charles Carson, John A. Ryan, L. M. Falck, John T. Tully, Silas H. Moon, Edward Regan, and Frederick Achenbach.

In calling the meeting to order, Chairman Bixby said:

The time has arrived for us to get our organization in order for the coming campaign. For us it will be an important election, as with victory we will be able to bring about results for which we have striven during the past year.

A year ago we were earnestly engaged in a campaign whose primary object was to destroy the wickedness and criminality which prevailed in Tammany Hall, and we sought to protect the people from the exactions and extortions that prevailed, and to protect the integrity of the ballot box, and in all these aims were victorious. [Cheers.]

The present municipal administration is an improvement on the old administration, yet it is not as good as it should be. With a united effort, this Fall, we may be able to realize all the benefits for which we have striven. Our organization is now in a better condition than it was last year, and it is receiving accessions to its ranks daily. And we are united, although many of us have been grievously disappointed.

The plea was urged last year that it was necessary in the interest of good government that our support should be given to a Republican for Mayor, and we selected a candidate who, we had reason to believe, would be an ideal head of the City Government.

As early as February, 1894, we had fished out of political obscurity a man agreeable to us. We made him our candidate, and we elected him. The night of his election he came into these rooms and delivered himself of a certain amount of drivel, saying that he could not go home to his peaceful couch without thanking anti-Tammany for what it had d e for him. And his genial manner inspired our people with certain expectations.

If we were mistaken in the man we elected to office, those who were responsible for his selection owe you an apology, and declare that they will never make such a mistake again. [Cheers.]

He has been ungracious, unfair, and dishonest, and has been untruthful to us. [Applause.]

We had the highest respect for him on the first of last January, and now there is not 5 per cent. of our organization that do not despise him. [Cheers.]

The following resolution was then adopted, and to it was added one for a Congressional Convention:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be directed to issue a call for primaries to elect delegates to a County Convention and Senatorial District and Assembly District Conventions. The number of delegates to the County Convention shall be twenty from each Assembly district; to the Senatorial Convention, ten from each Assembly district within the Senatorial district; to the Assembly District Convention, one delegate to represent each election district in the Assembly district.

The Chairman then read the following declaration:

The Anti-Tammany Democracy, for a declaration of principles to govern us in the approaching campaign, hereby declare and pledge ourselves to favor and advocate the following propositions:

First—A just and equitable excise law. [Cheers.]

Second—A modification of the civil service law, so far as it applies to the mechanical and laboring classes.

Third—A law requiring that all persons holding public positions in the Municipal Government shall have been legal residents of the city for a period of not less than three years.

Fourth—A law creating what is known as "Greater New-York." [Cheers.]

Fifth—A law providing for the election, by the people, of Police Judges and Magistrates, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works.

Sixth—Unalterable opposition to the vicious and corrupt methods of Tammany Hall, as developed in the past and foreshadowed in the future.

Commenting on the excise-law plank, Mr. Bixby said that there is no doubt but what the exigencies that exist to-day in regard to the enforcement of the law render a modification of it by the Legislature necessary. All laws on the statute book should be enforced, he said, but some enactments become obsolete or unsuited to existing conditions. He added:

There is the Connecticut law, which visits with a penalty of $1 the man who kisses his wife on Sunday. Probably a man married very long would not mind. [Laughter.] In our State profanity is punishable, but it would be absurd to arrest a man who swears. There are times—like this, for instance—when one will swear like an unchristian man, and yet have full warrant for profanity.

Senator Bixby drew the familiar parallel of the Union League Club member prohibited in his Sunday drinking, and the poor man who is on a par with a misdemeanant of he gets a glass of beer in a store. He added:

No legislation can be secured that will control a

PLATT'S HAND IS VISIBLE

The Arkells Have a Fight on Hand at Amsterdam.

SNELL WILL AID KECK'S CAUSE

A Bit of Railroad Business Which Cuts a Figure in the Senatorial Struggle in the Twenty-seventh District.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A battle royal between the Platt and the anti-Platt forces in the convention to choose the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District is expected when the delegates convene in this city at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Schoharie's seven delegates will stand by Krum to the very last, and the Fulton-Hamilton contingent assert that they will never yield. They do not hesitate to declare that if Keck is defeated a Democratic Senator will represent the Twenty-seventh District in the next State Senate.

Under these conditions a long and tedious dead-lock might be expected, but the fact has leaked out to-night that Thomas C. Platt has stolen a march on the Arkells in this county through the medium of the wily and politic "Jake" Snell, and that the break is sure to come for Keck.

Snell is the ex-Sheriff of the county, also the ex-Chairman of the County Committee, and he is as well the Platt representative, the boss, and dictator of the county. He is the only man who "owns" an entire township in any county in this State—the town of Charlestown, Montgomery County. He acquired notoriety as the designer and patentee of the "shoemaker's punch" as a means for marking paster ballots, which plan was first tried in this county a few years ago, resulting in the Dunlap-Dwyer contest for the seat from Montgomery County.

Snell will control the Montgomery delegation, or a majority of it, in the Senatorial Convention to-morrow, and the scheme that is on foot is to deliver four votes to Keck after a sufficient number of ballots shall have been taken to make it appear that "the break" was a matter of course. It is an old trick, but has never been practiced by a delegation from this county before. The delegates Snell will deliver to Keck are said to be those of F. E. Englehardt of Johnstown, George L. Davis of Fonda, and Willis Wendell and Cornelius Van Buren of Amsterdam. There are three delegates who will stand by Mosier through thick and thin. They are Joseph Moore and Keller Edwards of Fort Plain, and Willis Bullock of Canajoharie. They are Arkell men to the backbone.

The Arkells have been so neatly outwitted that the story of the scheme is worth attention. They went into the County Convention this year for the first time since ex-Senator James Arkell retired from politics. They have a large personal following, and no man knew this better than Snell. The latter, upon hearing of the move the Arkells had in view, sent his man Friday—his factotum—A. B. Burtch, over to St. Johnsville for a consultation with the leaders. The result was that Englehardt went into the town caucus ostensibly for Mosier. Snell already controlled Davis, and he had no trouble securing the Amsterdam delegates through Barlow Dunlap. Snell named the men and Dunlap put them through. Now it is further a fact that Keck's stanchest supporters are Messrs. Wells, Caton & Company of Johnstown, who are back of the Amsterdam and Johnstown railway enterprise. Messrs. Wendell and Van Buren, the delegates from this city, have large financial interests in that project. The scheme is a strong rival of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Steam Railway Company, already operating a paying line between Fonda and Johnstown, and it is proposed to open new connections for the large glove interests of Johnstown and Gloversville with the Central Railway in this city. But the latter, which practically owns the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway, saw no reason for a competing road, and consequently squelched the scheme when the application for a recommendation was made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners some time ago. Keck now sees his opportunity, and he has promised that, if nominated and elected State Senator, he will use his influence in getting a charter for the Amsterdam and Johnstown Railway Company. Keck touched the button and Snell did the rest. There is no love lost between Montgomery and Fulton Republicans, as the former will remember the time that their "deskin," a neighbor's "knifed" Harley Kline, who, after a hard fight, had been fairly nominated for Senator, and they say that there are knives and whetstones to spare this year. But the men who made the delegates have a big electric railway scheme in view, and where the pocket comes in for protection, politics cuts no figure with them.

PLATT SNOWED UNDER IN ERIE.

A Solid Anti-Machine Delegation Will Go to the State Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The result of to-night's caucuses in Erie County will be a solid anti-Platt delegation to the State Convention. The organization which is opposed to Platt won easily in the eight Assembly Districts, and not a Platt man will be elected as a delegate to the convention to-morrow.

Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, the leader of the Platt forces, failed by sixty votes to carry his own ward. The only ward which went for Platt was the Thirteenth, where John Kraft, Deputy Superintendent of Canals, was elected without opposition, as the organization was confident of carrying the Assembly district. Senator Henry H. Persons named the delegates in the Seventh and Eighth Assembly Districts, composed of the towns of the county, and they were elected without opposition. In the First and Second Wards, where the district committeemen were for Platt, the organization won by large majorities, under the leadership of ex-Alderman "Jack" White. Daniel O'Grady, a brother of Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady, led the fight in the Fifth Assembly District, and was most feared by the organization, but did not carry a ward. The State Convention delegation will be for Roberts for Controller. Edward W. Hatch and Frank C. Laughlin will have the solid support of the county for Justices of the Supreme Court.

Congressman Mahany charges the organization with counting his men out, and announces that he will take a contesting delegation to the State Convention, and is confident that they will be seated.

LEWIS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Nominations and Instructions of the Convention Held Yesterday.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Lewis County Republican Convention was held in this village this afternoon. Delegates to the State Convention were named, as follows: C. A. Chickering, C. L. Knapp, M. W. Van Amber, M. R. Lefevre, and Hugh Hughes. The State delegates were instructed to support the nomination of Pardon C. Williams for Court of Appeals Justice.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to vote for Joseph C. Mullen of Watertown for State Senator. Delegates for the Fifth District Judicial Convention were instructed for Irving G. Vann of Syracuse and Charles S. Mereness of Lowville, for Supreme Court Justices.

Major John S. Koster of Lyonsdale, a one-armed soldier, was nominated for member of Assembly on the fifth ballot. George Sherwood of Lowville was nominated for County Treasurer. The nominee for member of Assembly is very popular throughout the county.

Dates of Conventions in Queens.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 9.—Democratic Conventions for the Assembly districts in Queens County for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been called to meet Wednesday, Sept. 18. The convention for the First District will be held in the Court House in this city, the Second District Convention will meet in the Town Hall, Flushing, and the convention for the Third District in Allen's Hall, Mineola.

The Republican Conventions for the three districts will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening. The First District Convention will meet in Koch's Hall, this city, at 8 P. M.; the Second District delegates will convene in the Town Hall, Jamaica, at 4 P. M., while those of the Third District will meet in the Town Hall, Hempstead, at the same hour.

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Raines Has a Hard Fight.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The latest information from the Forty-second (Wayne-Ontario) Senatorial District is that the disaffection over the selection of John Raines for the Senate is spreading, and that Mr. Raines will have an unusually hard row to hoe. Prominent Republicans are predicting that the 4,000 to 5,000 normal majority in favor of the Republicans will be completely wiped out in Mr. Raines's vote. Charles Ford of Clyde, one of the most popular Democrats along Lake Erie, is being talked of as a fit candidate to run against Mr. Raines and the one who would be most likely to win.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Senate.

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—Horace White, Republican.

Assembly.

LEWIS COUNTY.—John S. Koster, Republican.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

LEWIS COUNTY.—C. A. Chickering, L. Knapp, M. W. Van Amber, M. R. Lefevre, Hugh Hughes.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT

Would Be Money Thrown Away.

From The Saratoga Sun.

The New-York Times has a lengthy and exhaustive article against voting in favor of the nine-million-dollar appropriation to improve the State canals in November. The position of The Times is that this sum will not make a ship canal from the lakes to tidewater, but would probably delay that necessity of commerce. We believe The Times is right. The day of mule transportation and, indeed, of small boats on the great lines of commerce of the country is past. We must have a waterway through which ships can sail from Chicago to the sea. This $9,000,000, if voted, would be practically thrown away.

For Taxpayers to Ponder.

From The Malone Palladium.

However, if it is to come at all, the expenditure of $9,000,000 now merely to lengthen a few locks, improve vertical walls, and give the Erie and Oswego Canals a depth of nine feet and the Champlain a depth of seven feet, would be literally a waste of money, amounting almost to a public crime. Moreover, this improvement is not at all necessary, for the freights carried by the State's canals in 1894 were only a fourth of the capacity of these works, and it is a senseless plan to attempt their enlargement on lines which fail to provide for the use of much larger boats, moving at a far greater rate of speed.

In a word, the canal proposition to be voted upon at the approaching election is shortsighted, wasteful, foolish, and the taxpayers of the State, and particularly those in this section, should thus early fix the resolve firmly in their minds that nothing shall prevent their being at the polls and casting their ballots against it. Their ability to bear taxes is not at present equal to the assumption with equanimity, or even with patience, of a needless and useless burden of $9,000,000. Let them rally in force and kill it.

A Fascinating Proposition.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Times has taken good ground. Small canals are out of date. If a feasible route for a ship canal through the State of New-York can be found, it would be shortsighted to plan the artificial waterway any smaller than the capacity of the channels between the great lakes. Two hundred millions of dollars is a vast amount of money—about twice the estimated cost of the proposed Nicaragua Canal—but the enterprise of opening a way for the tonnage of the Atlantic and the tonnage of the great lakes to direct traffic between European ports and the ports of the great Northwest is more alluring from a commercial standpoint than the Nicaragua scheme, while at the same time it is of great strategic importance.

The idea of having large transatlantic liners steam from Liverpool to Milwaukee and Chicago is an inviting one, and the introduction of pneumatic locks in canaling, and the successful harnessing of the power of the Niagara Falls near the western terminus of the proposed great ship canal give the canal proposition a fascinating aspect.

The Reason for Buffalo Opposition.

From The Utica Observer.

The trouble with any scheme less than a ship canal is that it leaves the Buffalo elevator monopoly master of the situation. The transfer of grain from the lake vessels to the canalboats has been and will continue to be the great drawback to the profitable operation of the canals, until a ship canal solves the problem.

LOOKING INTO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Three Frenchmen Who Will Study Methods Used in This Country.

Three Frenchmen, Col. Varigault, Commandant Krebs, and Capt. Cordier, officers of the Paris Fire Department, arrived in this city on La Touraine Saturday last to begin a tour of the principal cities in the United States for the purpose of investigating the methods adopted in various Fire Departments.

Not one of the visitors is able to speak English. They have already had several interviews with Chief Bonner of New-York, to whom they carried letters of introduction. They propose to remain in this city for a week or ten days, and then proceed to Chicago and St. Louis, and afterward to Philadelphia and Boston.

Col. Varigault, who is chief of the party, has several times expressed his admiration of the speed and thoroughness with which the New-York Fire Department works.

"I shall probably be able to express my admiration in fuller terms later," he said yesterday, "although I earnestly believe that I shall find nothing to criticise, so complete is your method."

McManus Association's Festival.

There was a great throng at the Thomas T. McManus Association's Summernight's festival at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue last night. Hundreds of men connected with political organizations marched to the picnic, each body headed by a band.

Among those who attended the festival were Amos J. Cummings, Judge Giegerich, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, Judge Van Wyck, President of the Board of Aldermen John Jerolaman, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Lawrence Delmour, Augustus W. Peters, John C. Sheehan, P. J. Dooling, Senator J. C. Wolf, William Sohmer, ex-Judge McMahon, Senator Cantor, Aldermen O'Brien, Ware, Murphy, and Olcott; Assemblyman Gleason, and John Connolly.

Determined to End Her Life.

A well-dressed and rather pretty young woman, who gave her name as Mary Moran, and afterward admitted that was not her name, attempted suicide last night by jumping into the East River at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street. She was dragged out by Policeman Thomas Whelan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. On the way to the Harlem Hospital she attempted to stab herself with a hat pin. She refused to give her right name, but said one of her brothers was an engineer in the Fire Department.

Conferred with the District Attorney.

Ex-Mayor Grant, Delos McCurdy, and Congressman Henry C. Miner had a consultation with District Attorney Fellows yesterday. What it was about could not be ascertained. Ex-Mayor Grant said that it did not concern politics in any way.

IN THE WORLD OF ELECTRICITY

The Western Union Company is having considerable trouble on one of its lines in the northern part of the State. Thirty-eight new insulators had to be put in last week on a comparatively short stretch of line, and the juvenile epidemic which is presumably the cause of the mischief shows no signs of abatement. The insulator has always been a thorn in the side of the telegraph companies, and few people have any idea of the inordinate magnitude of its annual output. Being a conspicuous and fragile object, it has an irresistible fascination for the small boy, who is perpetually on the lookout for something to break. The cowboy looks upon the insulator as almost as attractive a mark for six-shooter practice as an Indian, and he follows the sport with great gusto. Glass and porcelain are the usual materials employed, and as some of the insulators for high-tension currents, such as the "double-petticoated" ones, cost 75 cents each, the recreation comes high for the telegraph company. In Australia, the question of insulators has been equally perplexing to the telegraph authorities, but there the raids of the offending aborigines have been prompted not so much by destructive instincts as by the fact that the insulator exactly fell in with their idea of what an arrowhead should be made of.

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The new departure of the City of Pittsburg in establishing a Bureau of Electricity is wisely made. The necessity of having city inspectors to see that buildings were properly constructed, and plumbing Inspectors to compel the observance of sanitary precautions, has long been recognized; but no systematic municipal effort has heretofore been made to guard against the dangers of inefficient electrical construction. It has become quite a custom for a man who wires a building for bells, or puts up a telegraph line, to call himself an electrician, and many such workmen have undertaken to put wires into dwellings with serious results. When done by unqualified hands, this work has often been the cause of mysterious fires, great loss of property, and sometimes sacrifice of life. It is to prevent such careless or reckless work that the new department has been organized. Every one intending to run wires into a building for light, heat, or power will be required to first secure a permit from the Bureau of Electricity. Before the permit is granted the applicant must show the plans and specifications under which the work is to be done. Unless these plans show that the work when completed will be perfectly safe, the permit will not be given. When the work is finished, the Inspector of the bureau will examine it to see that it has been properly done, and not until a satisfactory report from him has been filed can the current be turned on. There will be no charge whatever for the work done by the department. The working staff will consist of an Inspector, an Assistant Inspector, and a lineman.

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There are now over 1,000 varieties of car fenders in use or under experiment, and nothing daunts the energy of the man who thinks he has solved the life-guard problem. In some instances the faith of the inventor in his device is so supreme that he offers to place himself on the track when the car is in motion, in order to test the merits of his fender. It is fortunate that this was not done in a recent trial of a car guard at Albany. The first and second tests were made with a dummy lying across the track, and in both the figure was dragged along the pavement instead of being carried. The third and last experiment was made with the dummy lying lengthwise on the track. It proved still more disastrous; one of the arms of the dummy was torn off, and the figure was rolled into shapelessness.

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The push button is being elbowed from the high office it has long filled in commercial and domestic life. Time is becoming every day more valuable, and there is a distinct saving of it when a commission can be conveyed directly to an attendant, and the preliminary summons dispensed with. A case in point is seen in the announcement that the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad are about to equip all the cars on the Chicago Limited between New-York and Chicago with telephones instead of push buttons, on every berth and every seat on the train. The telephone selected is understood to have been employed with great success for a similar purpose on French railroads. It is also stated that the Pennsylvania Company is convinced that the present tendency to make the telegraph a subordinate means of transmitting railway messages is well advised, and it has taken steps toward putting a telephone into every signal tower along the entire extent of its lines between Chicago and Philadelphia.

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The Welsh are a companionable and friendly race, but confirmation is needed of the announcement, which has been made in a South Wales paper, that one of the reasons for delay in introducing electric lighting into Swansea is the great distance at which the new poles would have to be placed, the present arrangement of lamp-posts being found highly convenient by gentlemen returning home late after periods of social relaxation.

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A sight which was apt to puzzle the uninitiated observer was seen a few days ago in the smelting department of a German foundry. A gang of men were drawn up in front of a mock wooden furnace. At a signal from the foreman each man put himself into instant action, and went through the various motions involved in the handling, loading and delivery of the cars which carry the iron to the smelting furnace. This was in reality a wise and humane precaution, based on an American experience. At a recent experiment in electrical smelting at Homestead the heat developed was so unexpectedly intense, and utterly beyond what has ordinarily to be coped with in smelting work, that many of the workmen ran great risk of serious injury. The men at the Lauchhammer Works, near Riesa, where a powerful and swiftly-acting electric motor has been installed, have therefore been regularly drilled in order to be able to carry out their work under the new conditions with safety and celerity. The furnace is fed eight times daily with about thirteen tons of iron. This has hitherto been done by hand, and besides being very expensive, it exposed the men to much inconvenience from their delayed proximity to the fierce heat. Now that the new electrical feeding apparatus has been got into working order, one man can do in a tenth of a time what four men were required to do before. The old iron is now loaded in the yard into iron troughs, three or four of which rest on a small truck, which is hauled by an electric motor in front of the furnace. On a second parallel line is the feeding machine proper, a good sized truck, on which there are a large electro-motor and three small ones. The feed wagon runs rapidly to one of the troughs; a long gripper swings out, catches it, lifts it from the truck, runs with it to the door of the furnace, thrusts it in, ejects its contents, rapidly withdraws it, and lays it empty back in its place. The whole process is carried out with surprising rapidity, smoothness, and precision, and each movement of the apparatus is effected by a separate electro-motor.

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Some time ago a startling article appeared on the bacteria of the telephone transmitter. A medical man who had industriously collected the various substances which had been left on the diaphram of several public telephones gave a graphic story of the bacilli of consumption, diphtheria, and other diseases that lurked within the transmitter, ready to work their dire mission on the unsuspecting user of the telephone who was unfortunate enough to be in the physical state favorable to the quickening of the microbes. New-Yorkers recognized that the story was simply a good piece of newspaper work; but in Germany the scare was taken seriously, and a special mouthpiece has been introduced there with the object of avoiding the spread of diseases by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad of disks of paper with a hole in the middle is inserted in the transmitter mouth and the upper disk of the paper is torn off after every conversation.

SECOND VOLKSFEST DAY

The Cannstatters Enjoy Themselves in True German Fashion.

PRODUCTION OF A PATRIOTIC DRAMA

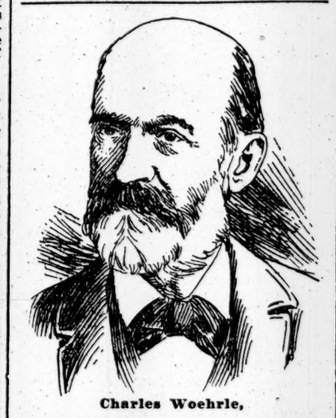
The Rabbit Chase and the Sheep-Sprinting Match Amuse Large Crowds — Other Novelties in Store.

The second day of the Canstatter Volksfest attracted large crowds to Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. The promised novelties in abundance were presented, and the visitors were kept busy from noon until midnight taking in the sights and witnessing the laughable amusements carried on continually.

The Arrangement Committee had done its work so efficiently that everything passed off without a hitch, and reaped for Chairman Charles Woehrle and his assistants lavish praise.

The new features of interest were too many to enumerate, but those worthy of particular mention were the rabbit chase, the sheep sprinting match over a 100-yard track, and the production of the patriotic drama, "Die Wieber von Schorndorf," reproducing some interesting incidents of the Franco-Wurtemberg war of 1688. One and all of these were meritoriously presented.

The rabbit chase is one of the standing



Charles Woehrle,

One of the Founders and Present Chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

jokes against the famous Seven Swablans. In one of their well-known escapades they reported to their sovereign that they had encountered a fearful monster with eyes of fire and a mouth like the entrance of the cave. The monster had put them all to flight. An expedition, consequently, started out to capture it. It was traced to a cave, where its would-be captors were kept at bay by its desperate struggles. Finally a little boy entered the cave, and slew the dangerous beast, which proved to be a jack rabbit.

The sheep sprinting match was participated in by ten maidens, and as many youths. A sheep was started on a run, and the ten girls followed it. The one that reached the home stake first is the queen of the match. The youth that reaches the home stake first is the King. As a matter of course trained sheep are used, and these trip the runners if they come in too close proximinity. The prizes for this match were won by the following:

Queen—Miss Lillie Weigold; Second—Miss Charlotte Haagen; Third—Miss Minnie Dieterle; Fourth—Miss Bertha Weigold; Fifth—Miss Barbara Maute.

King—William Eppinger; Second—Carl Weidig; Third—John Maute; Fourth—William Haeusler; Fifth—Walter Keller.

The match was preceded and followed by a pompous parade, headed by Miss Rosa Braendle, mounted on a Shetland pony. She was followed by the decorated sheep, in charge of two heralds, and the masters of ceremonies carrying the crowns and prizes on the march to the track. On the return march the crowned victors and prize winners followed Miss Braendle.

After the Old Woman's Mill had finished its grist the military drama, "The Wives of Schorndorf," was given its first presentation. The spectacle is in five acts and an apotheosis. The story of the play in brief is:

The people of the Province of Wurtemberg have taken flight to the fort, Schorndorf. The soldiers are commanded to surrender by the French, to which they accede. The womne of the town refuse, and take up arms against the enemy, under the command of the wife of the Burgomaster. By tact and some good fighting they conquer the enemy and rescue Wurtemberg from the French Army. As a result, their triumphant return home evokes the highest enthusiasm.

The apotheosis represents the realization of the prophesy of the Duke at the end of the war of 1688, when he predicts the unification of the German provinces and the defeat by them of the French. A beautiful picture of the surrender of Napoleon III. to King William and his military staff was presented by members of the society made up to represent the historical characters who participated at Sedan.

The following societies attended in bodies, in charge of their respective Presidents: Badisher Volksfest Verein—Adam Keller, President; Hessischer Volksfest Verein—Frank J. Fox, President; Hesse-Darmstadt Volksfest Verein—Adam Epplé, President; Pfaelzer Volksfest Verein—John F. Bauer, President; Schwäbischer Volksfest Verein of Greenville, N. J.—Joseph F. Abel, President; Deutsche Bäckermeister Verein—Louis Rokohl, President; Boss Bakers' Association—John F. Bauer, President; Schwefel Club—I. Schmalzl, President.

Among the visitors at the officers' headquarters were: Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, Richard Katzenmayer, Edward Heintzmann, and Otto Kempner. The Volksfest continues to-day and next Sunday, and new features are reserved for the remainder of this Harvest Home Festival.

The Frenchman Shot to Order.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A prominent Augusta lumberman and a Frenchman in his employ went out deer hunting up river last Fall, and had traveled some distance when the lumberman saw the body of a deer almost hidden by the intervening bushes and leaves. He risked a shot, and the bullet crashed through a slender poplar and hit the deer. The animal dashed off through the bush, snorting with pain, and the lumberman called out to the Frenchman to shoot, and the obedient man blazed away until the magazine of his rifle was empty. Then the two men followed on after the deer, and came upon it some time later. The lumberman's first shot had touched a vital spot.

When they returned home the lumberman told of the affair, and one of the bystanders, turning to the Frenchman, asked him, "What did you fire at, anyway?"

"Who, me?" queried the Frenchman. "Oh, I don't fire at anythings. You see, I'm work for Meester ——, and when he tells me 'shoot,' then I'm shoot. I'm don't never see that deer at all."

Rifle Range in Savannah.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Savannah marksmen at Sea Girt have won glory and something more substantial as well. And there is every reason to believe they will do even better shooting next year than they did this year. Savannah has now as fine a rifle range as there is in the country—a much finer range than even that at Sea Girt—and her marksmen will get the training they have heretofore lacked. The excellent range here, furthermore, makes it certain that some important matches will be shot in this city. It seems that there might be arranged a match to be shot on the Savannah range during the time of the visit of the Chicago military next month. The probabilities are that many of the marksmen who met the Savannahians at Sea Girt could be induced to come down for such an event.

Can Scarcely Credit It.

From The Chicago News.

A man was sentenced yesterday for stealing cream. The peculiar part of it was that he stole the cream from a Chicago milkman.

Lord Chesterfield

said: "Despatch is the soul of business, and nothing contributes more to despatch than method."

KEEP'S SHIRTS

are made methodically, systematically. It's the perfect system of cutting and making that makes it possible for us to say—Made to measure, 6 for $9; laundered, 6 for $10. Ready to wear, $1.50 each. "None better at any price."

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FATE IN THE PRIMARIES

Republicans Will Do Battle for Delegates To-night—Platt Men Now Claim the Field.

The Republicans will hold their primaries to-night for the election of delegates to the Assembly district conventions, which will be held on Thursday night, and which will elect delegates to State, county, and all other conventions.

Thomas C. Platt expects to secure a grip on the Republican organization of this city to-night such as he never had before. He proposes to place himself in a position where, if it does not appear wise for him to nominate a straight Republican ticket, he will try to make a union ticket to suit himself. The latter course is really his present purpose.

The O'Brien Democracy is heading in Platt's direction. Platt's position is simply this: He favors a union ticket made by Platt.

That the primaries will be carried in the Platt interests is stoutly contended by all the Platt men. It was noticeable that the anti-Platt men were not making any boasts last night. They were confining themselves to such statements as "It is hard to tell. No man can say to-night how it will turn out." Privately, some of them admitted that they had no chance against the Platt forces in this fight.

The Platt men were boasting that Thursday night's Assembly district conventions would show that they would have eighty of the delegates to the Republican County Convention, and ninety of the city delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Platt looked over the field very carefully yesterday. Abraham Gruber, Cornelius Van Cott, Jacob M. Patterson, Charles H. Murray, John H. Gunner, William H. Ten Eyck, and other lieutenants, all were at Mr. Platt's office yesterday to get their final orders.

Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was also in conference with the chief. Mr. Lauterbach was very jubilant over the outlook.

There will be hard fights in several of the districts. An effort, and a very determined one, will be made in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District to defeat the friends of the Mayor's secretary, Job E. Hedges. James W. Auten and John Sabine Smith are working hard, with Platt's aid, to defeat Mr. Hedges's faction. Rows are expected in some of the election districts.

There will be a close fight against Gen. C. H. T. Collis in his district, and against Col. S. V. R. Cruger. There will be more than the usual number of contests. The primaries will really determine what sort of a union ticket will be placed in the field against Tammany this year.

Charles Stewart Smith, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy and who recently returned from Europe, said yesterday in speaking of the general political situation in this city:

"We must settle beyond all further question the principle that municipal government must be outside of and independent of the contentions of party and the caprice of office seekers. With this principle in view, it would be the height of folly for the Republican Party to run an independent ticket. I believe that the people of New-York City realize the danger of permitting Tammany to seize again the reins of power. Not only the credit and the dignity of New-York, but also its health, its honor, and the safety of our families, to say nothing of our property, are all involved in the question, 'Who shall govern the City of New-York?'

"It is impossible for me to comprehend how a man of any intellectual or moral value can permit such degradation as we had under Tammany to exist again. If the election of last Fall taught any lesson, it was that Tammany was abandoned by God and man, and any man outside of 'the old gang' who aids in its reconstruction commits moral suicide.

"In the coming election we must certainly appeal, as we did last Fall, to what the English call 'the arm-chair politician,' the quiet citizen upon whom party lines rest very lightly, who does not shout at party meetings or seek office for himself or for his friends. This powerful class of men, who in important crises turn the scale at elections and confound the forecasts and calculations of political prophets, will again aid us if we show the same determination which we did last Fall to give good government to the City of New-York.

"We certainly did not secure all the reforms that the Committee of Seventy proposed, especially from the Legislature, but we did take a good step in advance, and if we can have a union of all good men in the City of New-York, as we had before, we shall secure from the next Legislature all that is needed to supplement the work of last Fall."

TEXAS AS A COTTON-PRODUCING STATE

Last Year It Produced Nearly a Third of the Country's Crop.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The cotton crop of 1894-5 in this country was the largest ever produced on earth. Statistics gathered and published some days since by Secretary Hester of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange show that the total crop of the United States was 9,901,251 bales, and was therefore 865,862 bales larger than the crop of 1891-2, which was 9,035,379 bales, the largest ever marketed prior to that of the last year. The weight of the bales of last season also shows a considerable increase over previous years. On the basis of the same weights which prevailed in 1891-2, the last season's crop would have reached a total of 10,099,000 bales.

Of this great yield, Texas furnished 3,177,178 bales, or almost a third of the crop of the whole United States. This is not all that this great State brought forth, the hay, corn, and small grain crops being more than equal in value to the cotton, to say nothing of the cattle, horses, fruit, vegetables, and other intrinsically and commercially valuable things which contribute to the wealth and substantial comfort of the people.

Mr. Hester's report relates solely to the cotton. He has made a complete census of every cotton mill of the South, including woolen mills which have used cotton, and he finds that the Southern consumption has reached the large figure of 862,838 bales, an increase of 144,000 bales over last year. He adds that with the new mills now nearly completed at work the increase in consumption will be such, should the trade prove good, that next year's total of Southern mill takings will reach fully 1,000,000 bales.

There are two interesting facts concerning the cotton mill industry in the South. The mills are multiplying rapidly, and many enlargements are being made. Southern mills are doing a more prosperous business than they have ever done in the past. While we have the greatest cotton field on earth, and produce about one-third of the entire cotton crop of the United States, we have comparatively few mills. The number of cotton factories in Texas might be multiplied fifty times over, and even this increase would not give to us our share of the mills.

An Operation on Actor Kingsley.

A. F. Kingsley of the Bostonian Opera Company, who had been confined to his room at 1,501 Broadway for the past week with an attack of appendicitis, was removed yesterday to the Post Graduate Hospital in East Twentieth Street, where an operation was performed.

A friend said last night that the operation was a very successful one, and that the doctors feel certain he will recover.

Became Insane on a Car.

A woman, who boarded a Lexington Avenue car, north bound, at Twenty-third Street, last evening, became violently insane, and terrified the passengers. At East Fifty-first Street she was removed from the car by several policemen, and later placed in the insane pavilion at Bellevue. She refused to give her name.

READY FOR SECOND RACE

Continued from Page 1.

of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant, lying off Stapleton, S. I. A launch which was put off took Mrs. Iselin from the Defender and left her aboard the steam yacht. Later, coming back up the bay, both yachts were running free, but neither put out their spinnakers. The Defender anchored off Bay Ridge at 5 o'clock. Mr. Iselin said that the spin had been satisfactory, and they were ready for the second race. The difficulty with the club topsail was not a matter of any moment, he said. When asked about the head sails and their unseemly shaking and if they would be changed, he replied: "We'll throw them away, that's all."

The Valkyrie reached her anchorage near the Defender, shortly, and Lord Dunraven, Mr. Kersey, Mr. Glennie, and Mr. Ratsey were taken back to the tender City of Bridgeport. Mr. Watson was not around to-day.

Mr. Glennie told a reporter for The New-York Times that personally he was not at all discouraged at the result of Saturday's race. "Of course we were all buoyed up with expectations, but then we were not overconfident. I do not think the Defender is the better boat, even if she did win the first race. I feel satisfied that the Valkyrie will make a much better showing in the races that are to come. I do not say that she will win, but she will do better, I am certain."

At the clubhouse, on Madison Avenue, everything was quiet all day. Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane was busy making the final arrangements for to-day's race. Commodore Brown strolled in during the afternoon, and remarked casually that he thought the cup was safe, and that the Defender would beat the Valkyrie in a good blow.

The two yachts will be towed down to Sandy Hook early this morning.

THE BOATS HANDLED CLEVERLY.

Comments of English Papers on the First of the Cup Races.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The St. James's Gazette says of the yacht race: "We get small comfort out of the first heat of the race. The Valkyrie was fairly beaten, though she was sailed under disgraceful conditions, and was hampered by excursion boats. The Defender suffered from this nuisance quite as much as her rival, but she was practically leading throughout and looks the faster boat."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The boats were handled so cleverly and performed so well that each sustained its reputation. We must wait until to-morrow's race before deciding that the Defender is the superior boat."

The Globe says: "The race clearly demonstrated the good and bad points of each boat. The British public generally re-echo Lord Dunraven's verdict that the Valkyrie was fairly beaten. American sportsmen must be as greatly disgusted as the English with the conduct of the steamers following the yachts. It would be a thousand pities if the racing should be marred by protests from either vessel."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Passed East—Steam yachts Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin.

Passed East—Steam yachts Neckar, H. C. Baxter; Tolnette, Robert D. Evans; Iruna, Allison V. Armour; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Radha, J. Burke Wolfe; Ava, John H. Gourlie, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Schooner yachts Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Alcaea, James Ross, and Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver, came to anchor here from the eastward. Schooner yachts Elsemarie, J. B. King; Trinculo, Morrill Goddard, and sloop yacht Penguin, George E. Brightson; cutter yacht Clara, J. Howard Adams; sloop yacht Saracen, Joseph Y. Geanes, and rater Minnetonka, George Work, went out of commission to-day and will haul out for the Winter. Sloop yacht Addie, N. Hathaway, from New-Bedford, for Newburg, N. Y., came to anchor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Spet. 9.—Yachts in port to-night are steamers Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; and sloops Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, and Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman.

SHE IS A DISCIPLE OF DR. TEED

A Pittsburg Bookkeeper's Reasons for Seeking a Divorce.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—George H. Stevenson, a bookkeeper, to-day applied for a divorce from his wife, Alice F. Stevenson. They had lived together happily until about two years ago, when Mrs. Stevenson became crazed over the doctrines of Cyrus Teed, the Koreshan leader of Chicago. Dr. Teed delivered several lectures here, and Mrs Stevenson became infatuated with his Koreshanity ideas. On several different occasions she had left her home, but was induced to return to her husband. A few weeks ago she again deserted her husband, and says she will hereafter lead a celibate life. All entreaties of her husband to have her return were futile, and he decided on a divorce. Mrs. Stevenson is a well-educated and beautiful woman. The couple have no children.

Chicago Needs More Schools.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Notwithstanding the fact that eleven new school buildings have been erected within a year and many additions have been made to old ones, the Board of Education has to-day 11,000 more children under its care than it has available seats in school buildings for them to occupy. Already 213 rented rooms are filled by the children, and in a score or more of schools the first, and in some cases the second grade is divided into two divisions, one group of pupils attending in the morning, and the other in the afternoon.

Not a pupil has been refused admission thus far because of overcrowded buildings, and for the reason that several new buildings have been completed during the Summer the number of rooms that have been rented thus far does not equal those in use at the end of last year. Further, in many schools, the number of double divisions is not as great as last year. But the season is young, and thousands of pupils have not entered school after their vacation, and so serious is the situation that Superintendent Lane declares he needs twenty new buildings immediately to properly accommodate his charges.

Harrison Millard Very Low.

Harrison Millard, the well-known composer, who is seriously ill at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Kingman Page, 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was said last night to be very low.

West 14th St.

1878 1807

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INDICTMENTS ALL SORTED

District Attorney Fellows's Interesting List of Forgotten Crimes.

INCLUDES CHARGES OF MURDER

Names of Men Who Were Known in Politics Cut a Figure — Bail, if Collected, May Amount to $500,000.

The work of sorting and examining the big batch of old indictments found last week in the brownstone

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—2:00—New-York vs. Chicago. Two Games.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK, 2d Av-129th St—Connstatter Harvest Home Festival.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	71	68	68
6 A. M.	70	64	66
9 A. M.	72	74	71
12 M.	80	79	86
4 P. M.	82	77	79
6 P. M.	81	77	79
9 P. M.	79	76	78
12 P. M.	78	74	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 75.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 73.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 76.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....68.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Light to Fresh Southerly Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REAL TREASURY SITUATION.

In our Washington dispatches of yesterday occurred the following statement: "It seems probable that a bond issue will be required when the season of gold exports sets in, unless the currency laws shall have been changed in the meantime so as to provide for the retirement of the greenbacks or for some control over their constant reissue by the Secretary of the Treasury. A bill of a few lines authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness to meet deficits in the revenue in his discretion, up to a fixed maximum, would enable the Secretary to lock up greenbacks and contract the redundant circulation in New-York." Later in the dispatch it was stated: "If this plan shall be recommended by the Administration, it will be simply as a makeshift intended to give the Secretary of the Treasury some power to deal with existing conditions, and not as a permanent settlement of the currency problem. Several prominent officials of the Government favored such a measure last Winter because of its simplicity, and they favored also giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to pay out greenbacks if he thought proper, except for gold."

These statements probably reflect the present views of officials connected with the Administration. It cannot be denied that the situation tends to suggest a policy of this sort, nor that it would be in the plainest sense of the word only a makeshift. The demand for authority on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue interest-bearing certificates at his discretion within fixed limits springs from two considerations—one, the possible need of revenue, and the second, the drain upon the gold reserve. Unfortunately, these two things are not clearly connected. It can hardly be said that the condition of the revenue itself, which is constantly improving, would require the bestowal of this authority. Should the average monthly receipts continue at the rate shown since the beginning of the fiscal year, the excess of expenditure over receipts at the close of the year would hardly be more than $11,000,000. As there was a general cash balance at the beginning of the fiscal year of $195,240,153, it is obvious that the Treasury would be in no need of borrowing for the sole purpose of meeting expenditures. On the other hand, the drain upon the gold reserve has been, during the last three years, curiously independent of the condition of the Treasury. At times it has been greatest when the actual cash balance in the Treasury was the largest. The drain is not due to a demand for money to discharge the ordinary obligations of the Government, but solely and wholly to a demand for the redemption of notes. So long as these notes remain outstanding in the vast volume now existing, it is simply impossible to calculate in advance the extent of such redemption.

It is not easy to see by what argument Congress could be persuaded to provide authority for borrowing to meet a deficit which either doesn't exist at all or is very trifling, nor is it easy to see why any deficiency which may exist should not be provided for by additional taxation. The effort to secure authority to withdraw greenbacks on the plea that there is a deficit in the revenue would be regarded, and very plausibly regarded, as something very like a subterfuge. Of subterfuges and all sorts of indirection in dealing with the currency question we have already had more than enough. It would not only be wiser now to endeavor to deal with the question directly, but the time has come when, in all probability, that is the only way in which we can deal with it at all with any hope of success. If the representatives of the people cannot be made to understand that the stability of the currency and the prosperity of the country depend upon the certain and prompt redemption in gold of all demand notes presented; that there is not enough gold for this purpose, and that the only way to secure such redemption is to reduce the volume of the notes, then we fear that the country will have to stand the consequences of electing representatives blind to such plain facts. There are, of course, various ways in which the volume of the demand notes may properly be reduced. It can be done temporarily on occasions of special pressure by giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue certificates, but this is obviously a most inadequate and unsatisfactory method. It can also be done by reviving the law as it existed when the legal tenders were first issued, giving the holders thereof the right to fund them in interest-bearing bonds; or, it can be done by forbidding their reissue when received into the Treasury and providing the necessary revenue for such a policy. But in any case, it is clear that the difficulties of the Treasury and of the country arising from an enormous circulating medium, consisting largely of demand paper redeemable in gold for which there is no sufficient gold reserve, must be met squarely and permanently disposed of.

ELIJAH MORSE IN THE NEGATIVE.

Representative Morse of Massachusetts appears to be about the only vehement or even audible opponent of the policy adopted by Secretary of Agriculture Morton, by which the annual mailing of 400 tons of seeds, at a cost of $168,000 to the Government, and with no real benefit to anybody except a few dealers in seeds, has been abandoned.

Secretary Morton shut down the seed distribution in July, in perfect confidence that the practice of giving beet and turnip seeds, sometimes to persons who were not farmers, more frequently to farmers who had beet and turnip seeds "to burn," and occasionally to persons who could not raise beets or turnips on their lands, would cause regret only to a few Congressional farmers who sowed the Government gift seeds in political fields in which they hoped to raise renominations and crops of votes.

The seeds that were not sent out this year do not appear to have been missed. That they were never very keenly appreciated is evident, for from about 1,250,000 persons to whom 9,000,000 packages of seeds were sent last year, less than 1,000 acknowledgments were received at the Department of Agriculture. And now Secretary Morton, having waited about a month and a half, announces that he has not received a protest against his action from one farmer, while the newspapers of the country generally, and of the Northwest unanimously, approve his action.

So Representative Morse, who may be compelled, by this change of policy in a Government department, to resort to the distribution of packages, say, of stove polish, gratuitous to the voters, but at some slight cost to the Representative, stands forth conspicuously as the critic of the Administration and the conservator of a practice that cannot be justified.

If the indignant Mr. Morse believes that there is capital to be made for him in his district by urging, in the Fifty-fourth Congress, the passage of a bill restoring the seed distribution, he may introduce such a bill. If he finds that discussion of such a proposition may compel Secretary Morton to produce a check for $75, paid to a Republican member of the House of Representatives who is worth a million of dollars for his quota of seeds, perhaps he will conclude that it will be just as well to let the reform stand.

TOURISTS, LINERS, AND TRAMPS.

Our London correspondent has told our readers of the swarms of Americans in Europe who hold return tickets by the various lines, but who neglected to secure in time their accommodations for the westward passage, desiring, naturally, to prolong their travels to the last possible day. They now find that there are no accommodations to be had, and are beseeching the privilege of being brought home even without the provision of berths.

Of course this is a proper case for the reading, in the saloon of every returning liner, of the parable of the wise and the foolish virgins. But this is by no means the only moral that is to be drawn from the situation. Another moral is that the managers on the other side of the steamship lines and the owners of unattached steamers do not show the alertness of enterprise in providing for what is not so much an emergency as a pressure long foreseen that might fairly be expected of them. It has been for some years a common complaint, and for the last year or two it has been an increasing complaint, that shipbuilding, and this means mainly British shipbuilding, has been overdone, and that the great ports of the world are beset by steamers looking for profitable employment which they do not find. This fact, and the fact of an overpressure of pleasure travel upon transatlantic lines at certain seasons, seem to be so closely related that no intelligent and interested person could fail to see the connection. The ports of Liverpool and of London, it may be presumed, contain many unemployed steamers, which could be chartered for the carriage of returning American tourists, which already have accommodations for a small number of passengers to each, and which could readily be fitted with accommodations for a larger number.

If the complaints of the pressure upon the regular liners be true, it is not very explicable why the owners of the regular liners should not have invoked the aid of the tramps. In fact, there is clearly not enough business to keep going all the year round the magnificent steamers, which are yet overtaxed by the demand for eastward passages in May and June and for westward passages in September and October. It is true that older and smaller vessels than the fashionable liners would have to be called into requisition. The voyage upon these vessels would not be speedy nor so luxurious as the voyage upon the new liners. But there is neither danger nor necessary hardship about it. In fact, a passage three or four days or a week behind the "record" might nevertheless be a perfectly safe, a fairly comfortable, and a highly interesting passage. It seems that it is not alone the improvident passengers, but the improvident owners and managers, who deserve to have the parable of the wise and foolish virgins read to them, except that it would be difficult, in the latter case, to indicate anybody who took the place of the wise virgins and made provision for the need that might plainly be foreseen.

MILK SUPPLIES IN THE WEST.

The attempts made in the New-England States and in this State during the last three or four years to prevent the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows have excited much interest in certain parts of the West, and now we see the sanitary authorities of several Western States and cities striving to protect consumers of dairy products by stamping out the disease in their local dairy herds. Some progress has been made in Iowa and Minnesota, and especially in the neighborhood of the Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the last-named city there has been enacted an ordinance which provides for a fairly effective system of inspection, designed to prevent the sale in that city of milk from a dairy herd which is not known to be free from the disease. It is now proposed that there shall be enacted in St. Paul a similar ordinance, providing for the inspection and the testing of all cows in the milk-supply district of that city, and also for the careful inspection of the milk offered for sale. The State and the municipal authorities appear to be in harmony with respect to this movement.

At the State dairy farm in Minnesota the attention of the owners of cattle has recently been drawn to experiments designed to show that tuberculin is a valuable agent for detecting the presence of the disease, and that animals which are apparently in fine condition may be thoroughly and dangerously infected. Six animals were killed a few days ago at the farm in the presence of a considerable number of butchers, dairymen, physicians, and veterinarians. The first was a Shorthorn bull of good pedigree, which had been bought for one of the best herds in Minnesota. He appeared to be in the best of health, but the tuberculin test had condemned him, and dissection showed that his lungs were badly diseased. A handsome Jersey bull, apparently sound, was found to be in no better condition, and the indications of the tuberculin test were fully confirmed with respect to the remaining four. Concerning this group of six The St. Paul Globe says: "They were sleek, heavy, handsome beasts, and would have been taken by a buyer without hesitation, either for breeding or for the market." Yet they were seriously diseased, "and in some of them the affection had invaded almost every organ of the body."

The experiments in Iowa were especially interesting, because they included bacteriological analyses of the milk of several hundred cows. For example, the milk of 196 cows (in eight herds) in the milk-supply district of the City of Ottumwa was so examined, and the milk of 27 of these animals was found to contain consumption bacilli. Of eight cows in one herd which were shown by the tuberculin test to be diseased, only one gave milk which contained the germs, but the test was confirmed in all cases by dissection.

The germs which were discovered in the milk were found in the sediment and solid matter collected at the bottom of a glass by a centrifugal machine. It appears that the bacteriological analyses and the tuberculin tests afterward applied were not always in agreement with respect to specified animals, probably owing to some confusion of milk samples. If we assume that the analyses were properly made, the disclosure of the presence of the germs of consumption in the milk of so many cows (the State Board of Health found the bacilli in 51 out of 359 samples) shows very clearly how great the danger is to which consumers who are in a susceptible condition are exposed.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

The Roman Catholic Church in the Northwest accepted, a few days ago, the gift from James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern Railway, of the Seminary of St. Paul, the completed buildings representing an expenditure of $500,000, while the deed of gift assures to the institution an indefinite extension of liberal assistance. The formal transfer of the institution was made to Archbishop Ireland in the presence of Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, and the ceremonies included many interesting addresses, not the least impressive of which was that of Mgr. Satolli.

To the general public, however, the brief but straightforward speech of the donor, Mr. Hill, must be regarded as more interesting than that of the gifted Archbishop, or even of the scholarly and accomplished Papal Delegate. Mr. Hill is not a Roman Catholic. But in his speech to those assembled to witness the giving of so rich a gift, this plain, blunt man of business admitted that he had lived for thirty years in a Roman Catholic family, that his wife had impressed him with the truth of the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and, observing that the Roman Catholic Church in the Northwest cultivated its field zealously without wealth, he had been inspired to assist it with a portion of the riches with which he had been blessed.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hill told his hearers that he was familiar with the work done by the Roman Catholic Church in the Northwest, and that the domestic interest he had confessed was supported by a desire that greater facilities should be provided for equipping the clergy of the Church for the better prosecution of the work to which they consecrate their lives.

The benefaction is remarkable not only for the lack of ostentation with which it was conferred, but for the munificence of the gift. Corporations may lack souls, but it is evident that they are not always made up of soulless persons.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

A Summer of naval manoeuvres in which there are no "Red" fleets contending with "Blue," no supposed enemy called Achill, and not even a simulated battle or a pursuit, is a novel experience of late years to England. Doubtless it was because there was a total absence of strategical problems to be solved, and of any supposed hostilities, that the Admiralty gave to this year's evolutions the title of "tactical exercises." Of course, the lack of the usual spectacular features and of the fierce (imaginary) joy of battle made these exercises rather tame to the average British taxpayer.

There was one tactical problem to be solved, however, which might have possessed more interest than it really did, had not its conditions unfortunately been made too easy. Two forces had been mobilized—the Channel fleet, under Lord Walter Kerr, and the reserve fleet, under Rear Admiral Seymour. Each contained battleships, protected cruisers, and scouts, but no attempt was made to equalize them in efficiency. The preliminary week was spent, as usual, in fleet drills, analogous to those that a portion of our North Atlantic station vessels have had and are still to have, under Admiral Bunce. The two fleets repaired to their respective rendezvous, at Lough Swilly and Berehaven, at the north and south of Ireland.

In the tactical problem, each fleet was to proceed to a point selected for it by the Admiralty, and made known only to its own commanding officer, and from these two positions they were to "take the necessary measures, by means of their scouts and cruisers, for finding each other and effecting a junction." They left Berehaven and Lough Swilly respectively, by preconcerted arrangement with each other, on a Friday morning, about 9 o'clock. The Channel fleet received by signal its assigned position, which proved to be 300 miles northwest of Berehaven, the point from which it was starting, and the position itself was reached on the evening of Saturday. Then the question arose as to where the reserve fleet probably was. Assuming, as was fair, that it had gone about the same distance from Lough Swilly, in order that the two searches might begin about the same time, it was correctly concluded that the reserve fleet had not been sent eastward and then southward into the Irish Channel, as the two fleets would then be over 600 miles apart, with Ireland between them, and they might not find each other in the time prescribed. Hence the search was evidently to be in the Atlantic. The reserve fleet, at its own position, was reasoning in a similar way.

As a fact, the Admiralty had put the two fleets only about a hundred miles apart, and accordingly their scouts found each other about six hours after starting out, or a little after midnight of Saturday. The scouts of the Channel fleet had radiated from a central point, under orders to bring any news to a certain rendezvous, to which the battleships advanced. On the other hand, Admiral Seymour's plan of search seems to have been to cover a very broad front with his fleet, the vessels signaling each other, and then practically covering still more area by sending out cruisers and scouts from his flanks, which were to be drawn in at night. But there can hardly have been a chance to judge of the relative merits of these methods of search.

The actual junction of the two fleets, when they knew of each other's presence, was delayed till after daybreak, and during succeeding days there were more drills, with the battleships of the two fleets joined, and more scouting, signaling, and target practice. It is said that much good exercise was had in this way, and far more than when hostile fleets are contending. But perhaps in deference to popular interest there may be another "war" next year, with its series of manoeuvres. It is probable, too, that if the fleets are again asked to solve a tactical problem like this year's, they will be put from 200 to 500 miles apart, or else perhaps one fleet may, under certain conditions, be instructed to avoid instead of to join the other.

Many high Chinese officials, according to The North China Daily News, are ceasing to obstinately oppose the introduction of foreign inventions, and some of them have been so far influenced in favor of the new ways that they really advocate the building of railroad and telegraph lines. This is pleasing information, of course, and would form the basis for a pretty little essay on the resistless march of civilization, if The News had only refrained from telling what it is that has converted the mandarins from foes to friends of progress. This the Shanghai editor did not do, but, on the contrary, proceeds to ascribe this change of heart among the officials to an appreciation of the fact that railroads mean big contracts, and big contracts mean big stealings for everybody who has a hand in awarding or executing them. So characteristically Chinese would it be to take this view of the matter that to doubt our Oriental contemporary's theory would be impossible. In such circumstances it is difficult to become enthusiastic over this latest triumph of Western ideas in the far East.

By far the queerest thing that has yet appeared in The Lark, a little San Francisco magazine, whose general eccentricity has already received recognition in these columns, is a complaint, made by its editors in the current number, that certain inconsiderate people have forwarded subscriptions in advance. This is putting matters on a businesslike basis which the young Californians say they do not like—whether sincerely or not, we will not attempt to decide—and they gravely give warning that The Lark is a bird of passage, likely to fly away to regions where printing presses do not exist at the first sign of cold storms that may darken the Pacific slope's literary sky. In that case, they unblushingly add, those absurdly obstinate folks who took seriously a line about annual subscriptions which was put on the cover of the magazine simply to please the Post Office authorities, will neither see again any part of the money forwarded nor get anything whatever except experience in return for it. This is certainly frank, and it is true that, as the editors say, they have announced from the beginning of their venture into the domain of grotesque modernity, the intention of ceasing to publish their diminutive monthly as soon as the impulse which moved them to begin it should cease to be felt. Yet, having received the advance subscriptions, it is no wonder they regret to be no longer able to contemplate The Lark merely as a lark. It is well to be poetical, and it is not ill, always, to be "advanced," but whoever assumes obligations, even unwillingly, is neither poetic nor advanced unless he fulfill them. Of course our Western contemporary is not going to default. That is shown plainly enough by the appearance in it of some ludicrously prosaic advertisements. Business is business, alas! and insists on having a hand even in art.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

VI.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 9.—Twenty years ago the people of Connecticut had discovered their shore but had scarcely begun to use it. There were a few isolated Summer hotels at points on the coast, and to these came a few of the well-to-do residents of the cities and inland villages in the hot months. These houses also sheltered a considerable number of guests from the South and West. Near the seaport cities could be seen the beginnings of Summer cottage settlements, especially in the vicinity of New-Haven, but elsewhere, as a rule, the cottager was still unknown, and on many an attractive slope or headland that is now thickly covered with the bright and joyous dwellings of the Summer folk the Sound breezes encountered nothing but the wild grasses of neglected fields. In the course of time the old hotel served in some places as the nucleus of a cottage settlement—for example, at Indian Neck and Pine Orchard—but on other eligible sites, as at Woodmont, Short Beach, and Westbrook, large groups of Summer dwellings have grown from nothing, and the hotel, if one can be found, is only an afterthought and a small affair, set up for the entertainment of cottagers' friends.

It is on that part of the Connecticut shore which lies between Bridgeport and New-London that this latter-day use and enjoyment of the beach by persons of moderate resources are most clearly seen. Where, twenty years ago, the farmer and his family, or parties of young men from the inland cities and villages, were wont to "camp out" in tents for two or three weeks within a stone's throw of the water, persons of the same class now take their seashore vacations in cottages, each one of which may be owned by a group of families or may be rented to tenants for short terms by a single owner. In the same settlement are other cottages, perhaps representing a larger investment, occupied by the owners and their families throughout the season, and an occasional structure of the same kind to which cottagers who do not care to "keep house" go for their daily meals.

One of the most attractive of these Summer villages may be seen at Woodmont, about eight miles west of New-Haven. An electric road from the city now passes near the inland edge of it, but the trolley came long after the village was made, and the original cottagers, I am told, regret that it came at all. It threatens to break in upon their seclusion by building up a public resort of another kind at a little beach just beyond them. They have sought, however, this season to make the best of it by sending merry trolley parties up to the city and thence out to other suburban resorts, in the balmy Summer nights.

There are about 150 cottages on the slope at Woodmont, and the population at the height of the season is said to be about 1,200. The settlement is a mile long and at the centre perhaps an eighth of a mile wide. The cottages are on the shoreward side of a ridge and the slope is green to the water's edge. The dwellings—wooden structures of quite moderate cost—are of all kinds of architecture, from Queen Anne to Queen Lil, but every builder has had comfort first in mind. Lots are from 60 to 100 feet front, and a resident tells me that the price now ranges from $500 to $1,000. The average cost of the dwellings, I should say, does not exceed $2,000. In the newer parts the streets are straight and regularly laid out; in other parts—probably those which were first settled—the cottages are huddled together and there is a charming lack of regularity in the thoroughfares. Here and there are little beaches, separated from each other by gray rocks. Bathers, young or old, are not restrained by the cramping rules of fashion. Near the beaches are numerous skiffs, small sloops, and naphtha launches. The cottagers appear to govern themselves, and the sale of intoxicating liquors is not permitted in or near the settlement.

From the dwellings on the slope there is a delightful view across the Sound and of the mainland on the east side of the mouth of New-Haven Harbor. It has been a healthful place thus far, I am told, although there are no sewers and the water supply comes from wells, but the garbage is carefully collected every morning and carted away. The cottager can easily procure distilled water, and ice made of such water, from the neighboring city. An old cottager who had lost a near relative by typhoid fever (some years ago) at a shore resort on the other side of the harbor, asserted that the infection in that case must have been due to the presence of New-Haven sewage in the water at the beach, but that is improbable. There are some who have yet to learn that a crowded and unsewered shore settlement, drawing its water supply from wells exposed to pollution, may breed its own disease germs, or receive the seeds of typhoid with its milk supply. The history of last year's epidemic at the old University in the neighboring city of Middletown, shows that typhoid germs are sometimes carried by raw oysters after they have been bedded temporarily in a stream at a place where sewage from an infected house is discharged. The oysters which were the agents of infection at Middletown had been bedded in the Quinnipiac River, only nine miles from Woodmont and not so far from the other settlement which the old man named.

The first cottage at Woodmont was erected fourteen years ago; twenty-three were built this year. I remember well the Woodmont slope when the open fields there had no tenant; now the Sound breezes soothe and refresh a colony of 1,200 people, many of them persons belonging to a class (as regards their incomes and pursuits) which had few representatives at the shore twenty-five years ago, and those were guests for only a few days at the infrequent hotel. Now they live through the hot months in their own or in rented shore cottages, with as much comfort and freedom as they enjoy at home in a cooler season. There is a little more money at Woodmont than is found at some of the other beach settlements, but there appears to be scarcely any display of it. The village is not a New-Haven colony, although that city is represented in it; the majority of its residents come from Hartford, Springfield, Meriden, Bridgeport, and the smaller manufacturing towns.

A refreshing rain during the night had washed all the dust and haze out of the air, the morning I started from Mr. Moseley's good old inn for a little journey in the shore town of Branford. How many pleasant memories live again for the son of Yale as he treads that hotel corridor or looks from his windows upon Campus and Green! It may be that his first night in the town was passed under this roof, and that to this shelter he returned wearily from his first day's battle with the stern examiners in Alumni Hall. Such was the experience of this traveler. And for how many undergraduates has this inn been the resort of relatives, friends, and guests who came to take part in Yale's social celebrations or to cheer and possibly to congratulate the competitors in various contests, intellectual and athletic! Sometimes the friends and guests housed here were of the gentle sex and of marriageable age. Possibly this fact will be pleasurably recalled by certain graduates, here and there, who now have families of their own. The old fence is gone—displaced by the squat theatre, with its guardian pepper-boxes, that cumbers the ground at the Campus corner—but the old hotel was associated with it and it still holds the site where it has promoted the convenience and appeased the appetites of many a Yale generation.

As we leave this corner, so familiar to Yale men who sang and gossiped and governed their little democracy here under the lofty elms for so many years before both elms and fence were swallowed by this stone dragon whose quadruple mouth now yawns for nothing, the broad windows of a house just below remind us of certain evidences of growth which deserve a word or two. Did New-Haven have a club twenty-five years ago? I think not. Possibly the nucleus of this one was then, or a little later, beginning to take form. It has one now, very comfortably housed, and I have reason to believe that there cannot be found in club-land an assembly of more congenial and clubbable men—doctors, merchants, college professors, lawyers, journalists, and citizens of various callings—than these, whose organization bears the name, Quinnipiack, given to this colony by the first settlers, 258 years ago.

Club methods are now to be observed in connection with the University, too, for the new Graduates' Club has a comfortable and quaintly furnished house a few doors east of the Quinnipiack's home, a large mansion two blocks west of the Campus is occupied by the University Club (designed chiefly for undergraduates,) and several of the old secret societies now own buildings which include dormitories and clubrooms for daily use, as well as assembly halls. The largest of these, commonly called The Cloister, stands at the entrance of Hillhouse Avenue. Twenty years ago there were no clubs for graduates or undergraduates, and the windowless structures erected by the secret societies were used only for the stated meetings of those organizations.

But I had started for Branford, and now I must be jogging along, down Chapel Street, across the bridge at the steamboat dock, and out through East Haven, where the "shell road" was, but now is not. Those comminuted shells made an excellent track for driving, but oyster shells can be sold profitably in these days, and we must be content with a rough and poorly made macadam. East Haven has an old square Green, like New-Haven's, but no city has grown up around it. Here we turn to the right, to reach what was called fifteen years ago "the new road" to Short Beach. The shore which we are approaching is rocky and thickly wooded. The road winds through the forest.

If we had time we might leave the main road and drive down through the woods to a point where something interesting happened sixteen or seventeen years ago. In the early evening a swimmer whose strength was almost gone grasped an outlying rock. His faint cries brought to the spot an old fisherman who pulled him out and put him to bed in his cottage. This young man had been out beyond the mouth of New-Haven Harbor in a small boat with his brother. Out there, two miles from shore, he had left the boat to take a bath, and his brother had deliberately deserted him, rowing homeward and leaving him to be drowned. An inheritance was involved, and the man in the boat may have thought that he had doubled his share. But the deserted man had the good fortune to reach these rocks, two miles from the harbor's entrance. I heard his story on the following day from the old fisherman to whom he had told it. The case was taken to the courts, but I think the proceedings came to nothing.

Suddenly the traveler emerges from the woods and finds himself in the little Summer village of Short Beach, where 115 cottages are crowded into a rocky clearing at the head of a small bay. It is a kind of toy village, and reminds one of things seen through the wrong end of a telescope. The cottages are small and huddled together, and the cleared space won from the forest is marked by many a boulder and full of little ups and downs and narrow passages. There is a row of cottages fringing the curved beach; others look down upon these from elevated sites in the rear; others are built upon old rocks which are nearly or quite surrounded by water. At the west side of the little bay a river discharges its waters. On one side of this stream, at its mouth, are almost perpendicular cliffs. There are cottages on these cliffs, and steep stairways rise to them from the water level. On one of the low, wave-washed rocks that guard the beach stands the modest Summer home of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, sometimes called by her Western admirers "the poetess of passion." Mrs. Wilcox lives in the manufacturing city of Meriden, which sends many a cottager to this queer little settlement.

It is a secluded place. There were few human tenants twenty years ago, although I presume the mosquitoes were as plentiful and as persistent then as they are now. Here again one sees the shore utilized by persons who for the most part possess only moderate means. No money was wasted on these little houses. The Summer outing here is inexpensive but none the less enjoyable. The population changes, many remaining for only two or three weeks. I am told that a majority of the cottagers are acquaintances or neighbors at their homes.

That part of the Branford shore which is better known begins to show itself after one has left this little village behind in the woods and has reached the old Double Beach House. Then, standing under the big trees that shade the old lawn, one looks across Branford Harbor to the large hotel at the Point and the new settlement on Indian Neck, and can begin to count the little rocky islands called The Thimbles. Two or three weeks ago the yacht of the late Robert W. Inman was lying at anchor a few hundred feet from the Double Beach House, and near at hand is the cottage where his mother received the news of the collision in New-York Harbor and of her son's death.

The traveler by land must go up from this beach to Branford Village before he can come down on the peninsula called Indian Neck—a drive of four miles to reach a spot that is only a mile away by boat. But the Neck settlement is well worth seeing. Taken all in all, it is the most attractive exhibition of cottage growth on the Connecticut coast. A quarter of a century ago the Montowese House was the beginning and the end of Summer life on the shore of this Neck. It is the beginning now, but from the broad and delightful lawn in front of the old hotel there stretches away, along the coast and around to the east side of Branford Harbor, a long line of cottages. I remember the time when these lands west of the hotel were a bare pasture; now there may be hundreds of cottages on the peninsula. The sites are very attractive where the level surface is fifteen or twenty feet above the water line, and the beaches lie at the foot of a low bluff. There are trees, old ones, up to the very edge of the bank—not too many of them, but just enough—and the situation is very nearly an ideal one for those who can be content without ocean surf. These shore lands, they tell me, are the property of the old Congregational Church in Branford, and have been improved under a ninety-nine years' lease which has seventy-five years of life remaining.

F. D. B.

STETTIN'S SHAM BATTLES

Emperor William Leads a Victorious Charge of Southerners.

HONORS TO THE HAPSBURG KAISER

Brilliant Illumination of the River Oder Welcoming Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony.

STETTIN, Sept. 9.—The operations of the day began when the Emperor and his suite assumed a position on the Pecun Hills, on the outskirts of the advance guards of the Southern Division. The Northern Division brought up its entire cavalry brigade and two batteries, and made a splendid attack, which, however, was checked by the artillery of the Southern Division long enough to give the Southerners time to bring up six cavalry regiments, which charged upon the Northerners, driving them back behind Storckow.

The Emperor rode at the head of the charge. Capt. Evans, Military Attaché to the United States Embassy, followed the charge throughout, but Col. Swaine, the Military Attaché to the British Embassy, was obliged to dismount.

The Northern Army then concentrated upon Greifenhagen, while the Southern Army marched upon Kolbetzow, leaving the enemy somewhat upon its flank, entirely unmolested. At one time the opposing forces were very much mixed up.

The operations were controlled from a captive balloon shaped like a cigar, which floated above the moving masses. At 3:45 P. M. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King Albert of Saxony, and Princes Leopold and Arnulph of Bavaria arrived at the railway station. They were received with great enthusiasm. The Emperor kissed the Hapsburg Kaiser and the King of Saxony twice each as he met them, and the visitors made a grand entry into the town.

To-night the River Oder was beautifully illuminated as far as Gotzlow, in honor of the visit of Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Saxony. The river presented a fairy-like appearance, and its banks were crowded with spectators. The weather was fine.

At 8:30 Emperor William and his guests went on board the Freid, which afterward steamed along the river. The vessel had a cross, composed of electric lights, on her mainmast. The suites of their Majesties, the Aldermen, and German Princes followed on other steamers, the crowds on the banks cheering and waving torches as the steamers passed along.

A number of Danish and American steamers in the port were covered with lights. At the turning point a skeleton Viking ship of fireworks was burned.

Emperor William afterward thanked the Burgomaster for the display, and promised to further Stettin's desire to become a free port.

A RESCRIPT FROM THE KAISER.

Expressions of Thankfulness for Loyalty in Sedan Day Festivals.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Kaiser has issued a rescript, which is published in the official Reichsanzeiger, expressing his thanks for the loyal greetings he met with during the Sedan Day celebration.

"Coming, as they did, from everywhere in Germany, and from distant quarters of the globe," he says, "these countless testimonials to the memory of Kaiser Wilhelm I. and his warriors, prove the gratitude of the men of our time, and remind us from what bloody seed grew the United Fatherland.

"A people so honoring its dead and so mindful of the past will ever prove true to the Kaiser and the Empire, and will know how to defend itself against the enemies of the United Fatherland, who, amid the national enthusiasm, reviled the memory of the great Kaiser, thus wounding the Germans' noblest recollections."

SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIANS.

They Are Famished, and Dare Not Venture in Kurdish Regions.

Herant M. Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the Armenian Relief Association, has given to the press the following communication from the Valley of Moush, being an extract from a private letter, dated in August, not written for publication:

"The remnant of the people from the Sassoun region have returned to their villages. They are rebuilding the ruins, but the Government is raising obstacles, so that the rebuilding may be retarded. The Government has let loose the Bakrantsi Kurds over the hills of Sassoun. Our people who have returned to their ruined villages are in terror and dismay.

"Kurds who are friendly with our village have sent us word, saying: 'For the love of God, arise and flee, that you may save your lives! The Government has brought the Bakransti Kurds for the purpose of utterly exterminating what is left of your people.' This has thrown the people into great anguish. Last year they had some arms to defend themselves. This year they have not that means of protection, and are in utter extremity of misery. We see no hope of assistance from God or from men."

This will help to explain the meaning of a dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph to the effect that the horrors of the present famine around the whole region of the massacre are aggravated by the fact that peasants of a portion of the Sassoun district, not having enough land to raise wheat sufficient for their sustenance, were in the habit of purchasing the remainder from Diarbekir in exchange for fruit and other produce they could raise.

But now, with hostile Kurdish tribes that were leaders of the massacres of last year infesting the country, the Armenians dare not venture out of their villages, for fear of being attacked. The friends of the Armenian cause will well appreciate the value and importance of speedy relief for a peasantry without home or provisions and soon to be exposed to the rigor of the snowstorms of a long highland Winter.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamer Belgic, from San Francisco, Ashore in Sateynma Bay.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 9.—The steamer Belgic, from San Francisco Aug. 24, for Yokohama and Hongkong, went ashore this morning in Sateyama Bay. Assistance has been sent to her.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Cephalonis, an island in the Mediterranean, says that the British steamer Eucalona, Capt. Lindsay, from Leghorn, Palermo, &c., for Montreal, before reported ashore, is stranded at Cacava. She will probably float after discharging about 300 tons of her cargo. A contract has been made that for £1,000 a portion of the cargo, not to exceed 450 tons, shall be unloaded and again loaded.

The British ship Somali, Capt. Hannay, at Calcutta, reported having encountered a severe hurricane during the passage from Liverpool. The vessel's tarpaulin covering was carried off by the heavy seas, allowing the water to enter the main hatch, and a portion of her cargo of salt was washed away. During the storm a seaman was killed.

The British steamer Plympton, from Antwerp for Galveston, was in collision off the Lizard last evening with the trawler Prolific. The Prolific was sunk, but the Plympton sustained no damage. The crew of the trawler was picked up by the steamer and landed at Falmouth.

ANTWERP, Sept. 9.—The steamer Noordland, from New-York, which ran aground in the River Scheldt yesterday morning during a fog, has been floated. Her cargo was partially discharged and six tugs towed her off.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPANESE.

Increased Importation of Raw Cotton and of Kerosene Oil.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Department of State has received a report from Consul General McIvor, stationed at Kanagawa, Japan, on the foreign trade of that country for the year 1894.

The most notable changes in the trade in which we are interested, he says, are the increased direct importation of raw cotton from the United States, and the growing importation of American kerosene oil.

"During the year Japan sent goods to the United States valued at $22,008,336, and received from this country goods valued at only $5,579,139.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO ZULUS.

Rev. James C. Donovan's Report to the Board from Natal.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has received from the Rev. James C. Dorward of Natal, southeastern Africa, the annual report of the Zulu mission. Mr. Dorward states that just sixty years ago, the first three American missionaries landed at Port Natal, nine years before the country came into the British control. The ruler then was the cruel and treacherous Dingaan; the conditions were rank heathenism, a savage people, an unwritten language; a rough country, abounding in lions, elephants and other wild animals.

Now, there is a strong Government, a subdued people, safe traveling, a completed Bible in the language of the people. There are schools and seminaries, native pastors and teachers, a native Home Missionary Society, and thousands of native Christians, who are members of Congregational and other churches.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, the gospel is being proclaimed. There are few natives in Natal or Zululand, probably, who have not at least had an opportunity of hearing of Jesus Christ. Temptations surround the Christian on every hand, such as the most favored English speaking people have little knowledge of. The mass of the population is still heathen.

For many years the covetous eyes of a portion of the colonists have been upon the mission reserves, and endeavors have been made to annul the trust deeds and throw these lands open to white settlers for farms and sugar plantations. While Natal remained a Crown colony, the rights of the natives were protected. Under the present responsible Government, their continuance on these lands is not so sure. A bill has been discussed in Parliament relating to them, and the fear is that the control of these trust lands will be taken out of missionary hands entirely and placed in the hands of officials who have little or no sympathy for the people.

The educational work is a very large factor in the evangelization of this race. There are at least a dozen mines open to evangelistic labors. One of these mines employs not less than 2,000 natives. These natives come from far and near, from the missionary stations, and from distant centres of heathenism.

Natal may properly be called civilized, though there are sections where the old heathenism, with its accompanying degradation may still be seen. But wherever the Gospel has been preached, the manner of life among the people has greatly changed. Houses have taken the place of kraals. Polygamy is frowned upon. The people wear decent clothing. The Zulus have found a Yankee plough to be "worth more than six wives." Education of the natives throughout Natal has been entirely under the direction of missionaries, chiefly of the American Board and of the English Wesleyan Society.

The statistics for the Zulu mission are as follows: Ten stations, 25 out stations, 9 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 teacher, 21 female assistant missionaries, 2 native pastors, 22 other native preachers, 44 native teachers, 109 other native helpers, 20 churches, 1,806 members, 165 received this year, 135 places for stated preaching, average congregations, 7,895; 1,798 Sunday school membership, 1 theological school, 15 students, 1 boys' high school, 85 pupils, 3 girls' boarding schools, 270 pupils, 30 common schools, 2,223 pupils, 1,188 of them girls; whole number under instruction, 2,082; dispensary, 1,856 patients; native contributions, $1,173.88.

The jubilee of the Zulu mission was observed in 1885. During the last decade there has been a gain of 1 mission station, 12 out stations, 1 physician, 4 female assistant missionaries, 20 native teachers, 117 other native helpers, 5 churches, 1,024 church members, 47 additions on confession of faith, 417 pupils in boys' schools, a girls' boarding school, 182 pupils in the girls' schools, 10 common schools, and 507 pupils in common schools.

SPANISH TROOPS LAND IN CUBA.

Five Hundred Rebels Repulsed by Sixteen Civil Guards at Amaro.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The steamers Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Isla de Luzon arrived this afternoon with 4,700 troops.

Five other steamers landed 8,400 troops on Friday and Saturday at Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Caibarien. The soldiers had an enthusiastic reception at every place.

A force of about 500 rebels, under command of Lazo, Antonio Castro, and Julian Duque, made an attack Sept. 5 upon the village of Amaro, in the Sagua District, and demanded the surrender of the place. The rebels were repulsed by the sixteen Civil Guards defending the village, but they succeeded in setting fire to the village, which was destroyed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 9.—Insurgents placed a quantity of dynamite on the Guantanamo Railroad last Saturday. When a train came along, there was an explosion, and one soldier on the train was killed and five were wounded.

BOMB CARRIER AT ROTHSCHILD'S.

Discharged Clerk of the North France Railway a Revolutionist.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The young man arrested in the Rothschild bank, with a bomb in his possession proves to be a dismissed employe of the North France Railway Company, of which M. Rothschild is Chairman

He was educated at the Chalons Technical School, and has been a revolutionist for a long time. The police withhold his name.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN PARIS.

Twenty-five Persons Injured in a Tunnel Near St. Lazare Station.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Two railway trains were in collision to-night in a tunnel near the St. Lazare station.

Twenty-five persons were injured.

A Fatal Bomb Explosion in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Le Figaro says that a man named Dallion was found wounded in the street on the day that the attempt was made to explode a bomb in Rothschild's Bank, and is now dying. Dallion explains his wounds by saying that he kicked a package he found lying on the pavement in the Rue Rochechouart, when it exploded with great force. Le Figaro suggests that the package mentioned by Dallion has some connection with the Rothschild bomb.

Betrothal of Princess Alexandra.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, (Duke of Edinburgh,) was to-day formally betrothed to the hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Princess Alexandra is seventeen years of age, and Prince Ernest is thirty-two.

Fear of Trouble with Maroons.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—In consequence of the meddling of negro agitators, it is feared that there will be further trouble with the Maroons. The agitators, after stirring up strife and inciting the Maroons to a renewal of their depredations, are fleeing to the mountains to escape the police.

Liquidation of National Line Company.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The meeting of shareholders in the National Line Steamship Company, which was held here Saturday, finally approved the proposal of the Directors to wind up the affairs of the company and carry out the agreement with the Leyland, Wilson & Furness Company.

Battleship Majestic Runs Aground.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The new battleship Majestic started on her trial trip this morning, but ran aground on the sands at Spithead. She was floated at high water, but a further trial of the ship has been postponed until her hull can be examined to ascertain whether she has received any injury or not.

Col. Sir J. West-Ridgeway at Ceylon.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Col. Sir J. West-Ridgeway, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, will succeed Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock as Governor of Ceylon, the latter having been promoted to the Governorship of Madras.

Fatal Fall of a Pier at Morecambe.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A portion of a pier at Morecambe, a watering place on Morecambe Bay, Lancaster County, collapsed to-day, throwing a large crowd of persons into the water. Two were killed and a number injured.

GOT THE YACHTS TWISTED

Associated Press Made a Botch of the Story of the Race.

IS EDUCATED UP TO INCOMPETENCY

Fiasco of Saturday the Natural Result of Its Methods of Newspaper Work in the Past.

The eyes of the whole world were upon them, [i. e., the Defender and the Valkyrie,] for The Associated Press arrangements to cover the race were so complete that not a move on the board could be missed, and every change of sail or course was, by cabe direct from the Commercial Cable Company's steamer Mackay-Bennett, off Sandy Hook, and from shore by exclusive wire to The Associated Press offices in New-York, recorded there and flashed throughout the United States, all over Europe, and all over the rest of the world through the various agencies of The Associated Press.

In addition, The Associated Press has a full staff of reporters and telegraph operators on board its special steamer, the Fred B. Dalzell, a staff on board the Scotland Lightship, having telephonic communication with the shore; a staff of reporters and operators at Sandy Hook, and others in the tall towers of the Highland Lights, and others still at Seabright, Long Branch, and Asbury Park, Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach, and all this supplemented by a complete pigeon service from The Associated Press pigeon service steamer, with another staff of reporters and operators at Bayview, L. I., having direct wire communication with The Associated Press offices in New-York. Thus, it is safe to say, that never in the history of journalism has an event been so thoroughly and effectually covered as the present international yacht races are covered by The Associated Press. Nothing has been spared to make the work done the most prominent and complete on record.—Official announcement of the programme of The Associated Press printed in The Boston Traveler and other newspapers in the country belonging to that association last Saturday, the day of the first international yacht race.

The event was "covered" by the Associated Press as the official bulletin declared it would be. It was so "thoroughly and effectively" covered with misinformation that it was nearly half an hour after the finish of the race when it was dug up and put on the bulletin boards of the Associated Press papers.

"Nothing has been spared," said the bulletin, "to make the work done the most prominent and complete on record." Right again. In the business of news gathering there never was so "prominent" a piece of work done as that accomplished by The Associated Press last Saturday. Of fiascos it was the most "complete on record." From one end to the other of the country yesterday prominence was given to the complete inefficiency of The Associated Press's work in reporting the yacht race. Why?

Certainly it would be unfair to lay the blunder at the feet of the "'full' staff of reporters and telegraph operators on board of its special steamer." If they got "full" before they began the day's work for The Associated Press, it was probably that they might feel the humiliation of working for such a fake concern with less poignancy. It would be equally unjust to find fault with the pigeons because the manager of The Associated Press had forgotten to supply the reporters on "The Associated Press pigeon service steamer" with tissue paper on which to write the manager, which the trusty birds of promise would otherwise have conveyed to the manager's office. Manifestly, the "tall towers of the Highland Lights" had nothing to do with the failure to report the yacht race correctly. The reason for the thoroughly misleading service must be sought elsewhere.

The achievement of The Associated Press Saturday is, more than anything else, the result of its education in the work of deceiving the public. Its progress has been marked. It began gradually a long time ago to send out false pieces of news as the genuine article. At first the items were of inconsiderable value. But The Associated Press was getting its hand in. In time it became bolder. At last it became equal to disseminating the report that Blaine, instead of Cleveland, was elected, and it stuck to it long after everybody else knew that Mr. Cleveland had carried the election. In the meantime the country had been kept in suspense. Business was at a standstill. But The Associated Press was indifferent to all this. What it cared for was the election of a Republican. And it hung up the result, so far as lay in its power, hoping that something would turn up to change the inevitable—that somebody, maynap, would steal the vote of Florida, or even of New-York.

Nov. 11, 1887, the Anarchists were hanged at Chicago. Five minutes before the drop fell the Associated Press "flashed throughout the United States, all over Europe, and all over the rest of the world" the statement that the men had been hanged. The black caps had not even been drawn over their faces when the Associated Press, with its far-heralded and much-vaunted superiority, had the Anarchists in eternity. In the five minutes that they were robbed of by the Associated Press the doomed men walked from their cells to the gallows; in that time they lived longer and aged faster than in all their lives before; in those minutes they remembered every act in their existence, every word spoken by them and to them, every mean and every noble thing in their records; the minutes which the Associated Press stole from them seemed years; there was time for a pardon or a respite, or for making peace with God. But the Associated Press was not heedful of all this. Hundreds of thousands of people were waiting for bulletins from Chicago, and the Associated Press felt bound to give them something to read, even if it had to hang a few men before their time.

When Corbett fought Mitchell in Jacksonville, Jan. 25, 1894, he knocked the Englishman out in the third round. The Associated Press, as usual, had made preparations for covering the fight similar to those it made for covering the yacht race Saturday. It had no "cable" to the ring side, because the ring was pitched on land, and it had no "pigeon service steamer" for the same reason. But it had made just as elaborate preparations, differing only from those made Saturday to meet the different conditions, and it was just as successful as it was Saturday. It gave the readers of its bulletins a splendid "run for their money." Instead of three rounds, it made Corbett and Mitchell fight fifteen. Only darkness, or a "mist," or some other cause prevented the Associated Press from continuing the fight until the present time. It was really from this performance that Edison got his idea for the kinetoscope.

The Associated Press claims to be a "mutual" association—every member is supposed to have an equal say in its management. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." It seemed to be everybody's business last Saturday to report the yacht races. According to the announced programme, The Associated Press must have had between 100 and 150 men stationed about the course over which the yachts sailed to send in bulletins. In addition to the means of getting news given in the official announcement, a balloon was sent up, fastened to the earth with guy ropes, to keep it from wobbling. The reporter, who was also a telegraph operator, was seated in a chair beneath the balloon, which hung on a swivel, so that he could always have his face seaward. He had binocular glasses of great power strapped to his forehead, so that he could hang on with one hand and use the telegraph key with the other. Another plan was to set off Japanese day fireworks. Bombs were fired into the air, and The Associated Press was informed of the progress of the race by the display of elephants, giraffes, sunfish, devils, soft-boiled eggs, and other devices worked out in tissue paper which floated in the air after the explosion of the bomb. If the soft-boiled eggs were fresh, the Defender was ahead; if a little stale, last year's, the Valkyrie was in the lead. Nothing was neglected except hanging a man by the legs from the sky and giving him a pea shooter to blow tissue-paper wads containing a full account of the race into the golden dome of The Associated Press newspaper office in New-York City.

With all these preparations it was not to be wondered at that the Associated Press sent the Valkyrie to the front at the start of the race, and kept her there up to within a quarter of a mile of the finish, when the truth was that after the first hour the Defender was in the commanding position for the rest of the race.

"The eyes of the whole world" was given this bulletin at 1:55:

The Defender and the Valkyrie, just before they met, both went about and tacked in opposite directions, much to the disappointment of the fleet, and it looked as if the Defender was unable to force the Valkyrie about, and preferred to split tacks with her rather than get into a box under her lee. They then stood away from each other, the Defender on the port tack to the southward.

The manoeuvre referred to in this bulletin was the critical one of the race, according to every competent person who saw it. The Associated Press was six and one-half minutes late in the time. The yachts met at 1:48:30, when Capt. Cranfield of the Valkyrie tried to gain the weather berth by cutting across the bow of the Defender. He failed, and necessarily was obliged to tack. The Defender held on to its course until the Valkyrie was forced to go about, when Capt. Haff threw over the wheel and split tacks. The Associated Press bulletins made no mention of the fact that at 1:56:45 the yachts came together again, when Capt. Cranfield made another attempt to get the weather position. He failed again. The Defender crossed the bow of the Valkyrie, and from that point on increased her lead over the English challenger.

But The Associated Press announced that at 2:55 the Valkyrie rounded the stakeboat and "immediately squared away for home," presumably away ahead of the Defender, as no announcement of the turning of the stake by the American boat had been made. According to the official record, the Defender rounded the stakeboat at 3:30:20 and the Valkyrie at 3:30:52. But, true to its record, and according to the rule which had made Blaine President instead of Cleveland, hanged three Anarchists five minutes ahead of time, and made Corbett and Mitchell fight fifteen instead of three rounds, The Associated Press got the English boat around the turn 41 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of the Defender. More remarkable still, The Associated Press made the Valkyrie turn the stake 44 minutes and 52 seconds ahead of itself. The soft-boiled eggs must have been smelled in the golden dome.

The United Press had, up to this time, as it did all through the race, sent correct bulletins of the race within a few minutes of each noticeable occurrence. But its reliable news was characterized as false by the Washington Star in the same issue in which its headline read: "English Boat Leads to the Turn." The Star, in the same column with the fake bulletin of The Associated Press, had this to say of The United Press service:

The Star office posted news of the race as rapidly as it was received, and when the reliable information came in to the effect that Valkyrie was in the lead there was generally expressed regret that the wind was not stronger, so Defender might show her gleaming sternpost to the rival from over the seas.

At the other newspaper offices, and at the public places where the progress of the contest was posted through the agency of one of the press associations and the telegraph companies, the bulletins changed the places of the boats and gave the Defender the lead. This complexity of information naturally perplexed the many who were interested in the struggle, but the wise among them, knowing what absolute dependence might always be placed in the truth of anything The Evening Star publishes in either its columns or upon its bulletin boards, settled themselves down to the unpleasant conviction that the English boat was beating the Defender over the early part of the course, anyhow, seasoned with the hope that the Yankee yacht would overhaul the Briton before the finish line was crossed.

There were several enthusiasts who could not stand the effect of the double set of reports being given out locally about the race, and they came up into the news room of The Star to find relief from their anxiety. They were shown dispatches from a variety of places along the course, on shore, and from The Associated Press steamer, all of which placed the Valkyrie ahead, and this satisfied their uncertainty, even if it added more to the burden of patriotic disappointment.

As the time approached for the stakeboat to be turned, and the wind was shown to be in favor of the English boat, there was increased tension on the nerves of the bulletin readers, as it would be known when the turn was made beyond question which boat was really in the lead. At 3 o'clock the wires flashed the news:

"Valkyrie turned the stakeboat at 2:55 P. M. and immediately squared for home."

This settled the uncertainty.

The Star was right, as it always is.

Yes; that certainly settled it. The soft-boiled eggs were stale. They could smell them in Washington. But perhaps The Washington Star has a keener sense of smell than other newspapers, because its editor is one of the Board of Directors of The Associated Press.

It must have been with the greatest pleasure that Melville E. Stone, the General Manager of The Associated Press, stood on the muddy pavement of Dearborn Street, in front of The Chicago Evening Journal office, and read the bulletins collected by his pigeons, his balloon reporter, his Highland Lights yachting expert, his cable correspondent in mid-ocean, (The Associated Press is great on foreign news,) and the man who, in lieu of being hung from the sky, was thrown over Sandy Hook. The Journal must have given Mr. Stone every chance to get a good look at the bulletin board, because it is very friendly to him. The Journal might almost be called the office cat of The Associated Press. It rubs up against Mr. Stone's legs, and purrs softly when he chucks it under the ears. But if anybody speaks disrespectfully of Mr. Stone, or Mr. Stone's mutual association for the collection of news, its tail bristles fearfully. So The Journal must have sent the boy who pulls proofs out to sweep off a little patch of pavement, so that Mr. Stone could stand on his native heath, untarnished of mud.

When the Journal announced, by courtesy of The Associated Press, that the Valkyrie was away ahead, or had rounded the turn 44 minutes and 52 seconds ahead of herself, and "squared away for home," Mr. Stone must have swelled with pride at being the man who had thought of so many ways of getting the news, so as to be sure of getting it. Even the Jonah he now is weighted with, could not have kept him from dancing. And the Jonah was not far away—just diagonally across the street in his bank, true to Associated Press principles, counting his chickens before they are hatched.

With all its unrivaled facilities for obtaining news of the yacht race, The Associated Press kept the Valkyrie ahead until the Defender was nearly across the finish line. Then it sent out a bulletin: "It is reported that the Defender is ahead." One of Mr. Stone's pigeons must have flown by The United Press office. Just seventeen minutes after The New-York Times displayed on its bulletin board the announcement that the Defender had won by something over eight minutes, the fact was displayed under the shadow of the golden dome of The Associated Press newspaper. The belated announcement was received there by a small crowd with hisses for The Associated Press's stupendous pigeon-cable-lighthouse-balloon-soft boiled egg service.

BETTING MEN ARE VERY SORE.

Will No Longer Place Any Dependence in Associated Press Reports.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 9.—A number of men who bet on the strength of Western Associated Press bulletins Saturday, feel very sore against The Post Express, and say they will hereafter place no dependence on the paper. One man, who claims to have lost $100, said this morning: "I think something ought to be done to wipe that association out of existence. This is not the first time. I lost the same way on the Corbett-Mitchell fight. Experience is a hard teacher, but I've learned my lesson at last."

In an editorial, The Post Express, after an attempt to smooth matters over by stating that the great New-York World, Evening Post, and another New-York paper had the same account, which made the English boat ahead until nearing the turn, admits the unreliability of their story as follows:

"As we have said, the Valkyrie led for a good distance and seemed to be increasing her lead. It is easy to misjudge such a point when yachts are tacking, and apparently The Associated Press reporters, right for a time as to the position of the boats, failed to see the change in their relative sailing that took place until it was too manifest for further delusion. They looked at things under the impression left by the first part of the race, and they were too slow to give it up; too sure about a matter in doubt; too reluctant to give out actual results that proved their misconception."

BLAMES A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Chicago Inter Ocean Tries to Shield the Mutual Fake Machine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Inter Ocean, in attempting to explain the ridiculous reports sent out on Saturday by The Chicago Associated Press on the yacht race, puts all the blame on the Postal Telegraph Company. It says:

"The work handled by the telegraph companies Saturday in transmitting news of the international yacht race to all parts of the country was almost as great as that entailed by a Presidential election. The demand for bulletins was greater than for any sporting event since the Corbett-Sullivan fight.

"The two great telegraph companies, the Postal and Western Union, took great pains to meet the requirements of their patrons. Through a hitch in its arrangements, the Postal reports, which were used by The Associated Press, were incorrect almost from the beginning. All through the race, until within a short time before its close, The Associated Press bulletins, which were from the Postal, had the Valkyrie in the lead. The opposite was the truth, the American boat taking and keeping first place almost all through the contest. The bulletins of the Western Union Company, which were used during the day by The Inter Ocean, gave full credit to the Defender. These contradictory reports added to the general excitement, and each company was kept busy saying the news supplied by its rival was wrong.

"The mistakes of the Postal are the more to be wondered at, because the company had made the most elaborate arrangements to secure the news. Its reporters were accommodated on board the Mackay-Bennett steamer, which was connected by special cable with the shore. The lookout, in the excitement of the race, must have confounded the racers, for all through the day until a few minutes before the close, the Postal bulletins reversed the positions of the boats.

"The Western Union, which depends for its news on the old-time tugboat service, sent out correct bulletins. Its work was greatly increased because its patrons, when they read the contradictory reports furnished by the rival company, in many instances demanded to have the Western Union bulletins verified."

ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

New-Orleans Times-Democrat Apologizes for Wrong Bulletins.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—The Times-Democrat thus apologizes for Saturday's fiasco:

"The Times-Democrat owes, and hereby renders, an apology to the crowd of people who were fooled with the bogus news on our blackboard yesterday in reference to the international yacht race between the Defender and Valkyrie III. for the America's Cup.

"Vexed and chagrined, however, at being made the medium of incorrect news, we need hardly assure our readers that it was not through any fault of ours that we furnished such misleading information. It was the fault, pure and simple, of the Associated Press, which mistook the one boat for the other, and deluded millions of people with false news. For such a grievous mistake there is only the excuse that no human system is perfect. But this is an excuse that would better not be made."

The Picayune has nothing to say this morning by way of apology for its bulletins yesterday. No language could express its profound humiliation and deep disgust for the way The Associated Press deluded it and the crowds who stood around The Picayune's bulletin board.

COMMENTS OF GOOD NEWSPAPERS.

Reliable News Gatherers Criticise Their Unfortunate Neighbors.

From The St. Louis Star Sayings.

The report of the first international yacht race which The Star Sayings published Saturday was the talk of the town. It not only beat The Post-Dispatch nearly half an hour, but it was absolutely correct, while the Pulitzerian publication did not know the Defender had won until it obtained a copy of The Star Sayings. The United Press bulletins were thorough and reliable—a marked contradistinction to those of the poor old Associated Press, on which The Post-Dispatch relies. It is fortunate that the Racing Committee has arranged that a day shall intervene between each race, otherwise The Associated Press would not be able to get out a reliable account of the events until several days after the contest was concluded.

From The Watertown Times.

The United Press, which serves The Times, made no splurge. It just got the news, got it correctly, and sent it promptly, as it always does. It is not the first time its clockwork organization has put to shame the windy pretenses of its rival. There was the Corbett-Mitchell fight, in which they reported more rounds in detail than were fought, and the whole account of which showed it was a clear fake, and the reporters knew no more about it than they did about the yacht race Saturday. It is incredible how a news association could make such pretenses and then make such a failure.

RIDICULED BY ENGLISH PAPERS.

Unreliable Service of The Associated Press Never Before Equaled.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette, noticing the conflicting reports of the yacht race between the Defender and the Valkyrie III. Saturday, says:

"It is difficult to remember anything more ridiculous in the history of journalism than the ludicrously contradictory reports of the cup match in yesterday's papers. Several papers attempted to get out of the difficulty by merely giving the account furnished by the Reuter Agency, and in doing so backed the wrong horse. The reporters did not seem to know one boat from the other. Relying upon the Reuter report it appeared possible yesterday that the Valkyrie clearly beat the Defender to the windward, and that the latter merely won by obtaining a fluky streak of wind in the run back. To-day, however, the reports are more disheartening, as they show that the English boat was simply beaten from start to finish. The most disappointing feature to Englishmen is to gain the Defender made in the broad reach home, when rough water hadn't to be smashed through. We fear there will be no cup this year for Lord Dunraven."

Reuter's Agency is the London connection about which the Associated Press is continuously bragging.

Other Fellows Ate the Crow.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Frank Mack, the New-York manager of the Western Associated Press, is a former Auburn newspaper man, and it was through his influence that The Bulletin of this city abandoned the State Associated Press and went into the Western. Saturday afternoon the editor of The Bulletin telegraphed him inquiring if the reports of the Valkyrie's victory were reliable. He wired back that Auburnians could bet all their money and old clothes on the truth of their reports, and ended by saying: "The United Press will have to eat crow to-night." When The Auburn Advertiser extra was issued, giving news of the Defender's victory, the other press organization was unmercifully scored for its deception.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry Bentley, President of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, and a well-known electrician, died Saturday at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he had been staying since June. Mr. Bentley was sixty-four years of age. He was a prominent newspaper correspondent during the rebellion. A widow and a son survive him. His home was in Germantown. For eight years and until four years ago he was President of the Bell Telephone Company in Philadelphia.

—Harry Clement, one of the oldest business men of Flushing, L. I., died at his home Saturday evening. He had held at different times the positions of Village Treasurer, Village Trustee, and had been a member of the Board of Education. He was a Director in the Queens County Savings Bank of Flushing, and for years the senior member of the dry goods and grocery firm of Clement & Bloodgood of Flushing. He was eighty years old.

—Algernon H. Morse, a special accountant, died suddenly at New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, of heart disease. He belonged to a prominent and wealthy New-Haven family. Two weeks ago he was the person who found ex-Gov. Morris unconscious in his office, after the latter had sustained his fatal attack of apoplexy.

—The Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, the oldest Methodist minister in the Illinois Conference, and possibly the oldest preacher of any denomination in the United States, died yesterday at Plainfield, Ill., aged ninety-four years. He was born in Virginia. He began his ministry in Clark County, Ind., in 1822.

—John A. B. Varner, Postmaster of Lexington, Va., during President Cleveland's first Administration, and at the time of his death Chinese Inspector of the Port of Portland, Ore., died at Lexington Sunday night of a complication of diseases, aged fifty-five.

—E. B. Brownlow, better known under the nom de plume of Sarepta, a prominent Canadian littérateur, died at Montreal yesterday, aged thirty-eight years.

—Ex-Alderman Henry S. Dunning of Auburn, N. Y., died yesterday. He was a prominent member of the Auburn Board of Trade.

Rates of Transatlantic Companies.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Pending negotiations will probably result in a few days in an advance of the rates of the transatlantic steamship companies. The companies have, however, arranged nothing definite as yet.

The designers of Flint's Fine Furniture must be practical as well as artistic to have gotten up the stock they have this Fall. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TWO PARTIES, ONE FAITH

Populists and Democrats in Mississippi Each for Free Silver.

REPUBLICANS NOT LIKELY TO CONTEST

Disfranchisement of Illiterates Has Weakened Their Party—Careers of Candidates for Governor.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9.—The political situation in Mississippi is peculiar. There are two State tickets in the field—Democratic and Populist. The platform of each of these parties favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without international agreement. The financial plank of the Democratic platform is a literal copy of the Pertle Spring (Mo.) deliverance.

There is no Republican State ticket in the field, and is not likely to be. The new Constitution eliminated ignorance from the body

A. D. McLaurin,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

politic, and most of the Republicans in Mississippi are negroes, the rank and file of which can neither read nor write. A Republican League was organized in this city last week, and, strange to say, speeches were made commending the franchise clause of the new Constitution, it being urged by the speakers, who were negroes, that such franchise restrictions would prove a good thing for that race, as it would act as an incentive to education. Populite leaders severely inveigh against the franchise article because it disfranchises some 12,000 white illiterates, who voted under the old Constitution. It is estimated that some hundred thousand negroes were disfranchised by the new Constitution, and that the negro vote of the State is now less than 13,000.

There are fifty-five newspapers in the State opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These papers are in favor of sound money, and are unqualified supporters of the financial policy of President Cleveland. They are supporting the State Democratic ticket, but repudiate its financial declarations. There are about the same number of papers in the State, exclusive of the Populite papers, which favor 16 to 1, and support both platform and ticket. There are about twenty Populite papers in the State which also favor 16 to 1 and support the Populite platform and the Populite State ticket.

Burkitt, the Populite nominee for Governor, has challenged McLaurin, the Democratic nominee, for a joint canvass of the State. Up to date no engagement has been made or appointments announced. Some of the free-silver papers which support McLaurin do not favor a joint discussion, and the sound-money papers are asking what the Populite and Democratic nominees will discuss, as they are agreed personally, and by party platforms as well, on the financial question, each having stated that the financial question was the paramount issue. In fact, McLaurin, in his canvass for the nomination asserted that there were no State issues to discuss; that free silver was the one and only issue.

It is not likely that the Republicans will put out a State ticket. Almost without exception the Republicans favor sound money. Where their votes will be thrown can only be surmised. They will, as a rule, probably vote the Populite ticket, because they are opposed to the organized Democracy which nominated McLaurin. At the last election in Mississippi, the Populites cast a little more than half as many votes in the State as did the Democrats.

Four of the seven Congressmen from this State are in favor of sound money. These are Messrs. Catchings, Kyle, Spencer, and Denny.

A. J. McLaurin of Rankin, Democratic nominee for Governor, was born in Brandon, Rankin County, Miss., in 1848, being the eldest son of Lauchlin and Ellen Tullus McLaurin. He was educated at the Summerville (Miss.) Institute, graduating in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in Raleigh, Smith County, in 1868, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District in 1872, and served until 1876, when he moved to Brandon and formed a law partnership with Gen. Robert Lowry, who afterward served eight years as Governor of the State.

Mr. McLaurin is, perhaps, the finest criminal lawyer in Mississippi. He was the chief counsel for the defense of Jones S. Hamilton, who killed Roderic Gambrell in this city in 1886, and for Marshall, Coleman, and Fox, the recent slayers of Dinkins at Brandon, one of the most sensational tragedies in the annals of crime. Mr. McLaurin was a member of the Legislature of 1878, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. He is the author of that provision of the Constitution making it

Frank Burkett,

Formerly a Democrat, but Now Populist Candidate

WHAT SPRUCE IV. IS LIKE

The Half-Rater That Is After Yachting Honors in America.

NEW FEATURES IN BUILD AND RIG

Ethelwynn's Competitor for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian's International Cup and Her Owner Arrive.

Among the pessengers on the steamship Fulda, which arrived at her dock in Hoboken at 3 P. M. yesterday, was Mr. J. Arthur Brand, who has come to New-York to race for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's new international challenge cup for small yachts. On the forward deck of the Fulda was Mr. Brand's new racing half-rater Spruce IV., which will meet Mr. Cornelius J. Field's Ethelwynn on Oyster Bay within the next fortnight.

Mr. Brand was accompanied by his friend and private secretary, Mr. D. G. Lee, and his sailor lad, Tom Wade, who does the deck work aboard the Spruce IV. during her races.

Mr. Brand was rather surprised at the result of last Saturday's big yacht race, but he had very little to say about it. He apparently had not expected the Valkyrie III. to romp away from the Defender at the first trial.

Mr. Charles A. Sherman, Secretary of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and Mr. Henry King Sturdee of Saugerties, N. Y., Mr. Brand's personal representative in America, were in the group waiting to welcome the English challenger, and they quickly mapped out plans for the next two or three days. They decided that Mr. Brand should leave the Spruce IV. on the steamship pier until Wednesday before passing her through the Custom House in bond, and that to-day he should see the second of the big yacht races as the guest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on the steamer Guayndotte.

Mr. Brand will next visit the Custom House to sign the necessary papers, and afterward he will take up his quarters in the Seawanhaka's country house at Oyster Bay. The Anchor Line Steamship Company will see that the Spruce IV. is safely transferred from Hoboken to Oyster Bay on Wednesday, and on Thursday Mr. Brand may be out for his first sail on the Oyster Bay course. It is not thought likely that he will care to see the third race between Valkyrie III. and Defender.

In speaking to a Times reporter on the pier late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Brand said: "Spruce IV. has been very much improved during the past month. When I left the Solent to go to Dartmouth early in August I found that her centreplate had become badly twisted. In Dartmouth I had a new plate put in, with only half the old weight of lead. The new plate is a copy of the dagger plate used by Linton Hope in the one-rater Sorceress and the half-rater Lotus. It has its straight edge toward the bow and its curved back toward the stern. Mr. Hope says that it twists the boat bodily to windward, but I have not tried to get any twisting effect in this plate. However that may be, the new board certainly does send Spruce IV. to windward much better than the old one did. The boat handles much better, also, and does not gripe when hard pushed on the wind."

The new board of the Spruce IV. is precisely the same style board that is carried in the Ethelwynn, which will meet the English challenger in the struggle for the cup. Mr. Brand was unaware that Ethelwynn had a board of English model, and did not know in fact, that the Ethelwynn had been chosen to meet him. He made no comment on the fact that the American champion had an English board.

"We shall not be able to carry our roller jib in this country," said Mr. Brand, when the reporter for The New-York Times spoke of that ingenious bit of rigging. "It cannot be worked handily in connection with our new spinnaker and balloon jib, so we shall set our jibs flying. We have not yet tried our spinnaker, but I do not expect any bother in handling it."

As to the corrected measurements of the Spruce IV., Mr. Brand said: "Her water line is 15 feet 7 inches. Her overall length is 24 feet, and her beam is 6 feet 7 inches. Her new board is of steel, and it has a drop of 5 feet 6 inches. I do not suppose that we shall be able to carry more than 210 square feet of sail and keep within our rating length of 15 feet. We could carry more, but not in a strong wind. The Spruce IV. is a light weather boat."

Mr. Brand was enthusiastic in his praises of New-York Harbor. "It is the most magnificent harbor I ever saw," said he, "and if I lived here I should be sailing on it all Summer." Mr. Brand then mopped his glowing face and asked if it was always as warm as this in New-York.

Mr. Brand did not get away from Hoboken until after 6 P. M. He dined last evening with Mr. C. W. Wetmore.

Mr. Brand bears with him to New-York not only the confident hopes of his numerous personal friends, but also the heartiest good wishes of the hosts of British yachtsmen who wish to see the sport of racing small yachts as firmly established in the affections of amateur sailors on this other side of the Atlantic as it is on this. That a man has been found with pluck enough to encounter the Yankee on his own ground is a matter of much satisfaction to persons who desire the growth of international sport, and, even though Mr. Brand does not return with the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's new international trophy for small yachts, British yachtsmen will rest satisfied that they have done their best to attract American attention to the small classes.

Spruce IV. is in every respect a fit representative of the modern type of half-rater. There is probably no faster boat of her class in British waters, although in her English races she has never been in what could be truthfully called first-class racing condition. Up to the last week in July, when Spruce IV. left the Solent to go to Dartmouth, she had the highest racing average of the entire fleet of Solent half-raters. This, too, was in spite of the fact that she was so badly balanced that she could not be made to do decent work to windward. In reaching and running Spruce IV. showed greater speed than any half-rater seen on the Solent up to that time. In leeward work nothing was within sight of her, but in beating to windward she was a bit deficient.

For this deficiency there was a very good reason. Spruce IV. had such a strong weather helm that her rudder acted as a sort of log dragging along astern. A boat cannot be expected to do good work when her tiller has to be put up thirty degrees to keep her on her course. A little weather helm is a necessary thing in a fast racing yacht, but too much weather helm is fatal.

For racing in English waters there was only one practicable way in which the Spruce IV.'s excess of weather helm could be remedied, and that was by shifting the mast a bit further forward. Altering the position of the centre plate was out of the question, as it would have necessitated extensive alterations in the hull of the boat. Putting on a skag aft was equally undesirable, as it would have made her slower in stays, which could not be thought of for the narrow, crooked sailing courses of Great Britain. For her English racing, therefore, it did not seem to be desirable to make any radical alteration in the boat. Mr. Brand was satisfied to lose a few races in England, if need be, in order that he might have a free hand for fitting out in proper racing trim for his American trip.

There were two ways in which the Spruce IV. could be put into first-class condition for her American races. A skag could be bolted to the keel aft of the centreboard slot, which would reduce her weather helm and make her steadier in running and reaching. This would also make her slower in stays, but on the open courses of Long Island Sound, where short tacking is unnecessary, slowness in stays would not count as a serious drawback. If it were considered inexpedient to put on the skag the weather helm might be reduced by shifting the jib forward until the boat came to a proper balance. In England this could not be done without altering her rating, as, under the Yacht Racing Association rules the area of the fore triangle is taken as the measurement of the jib, irrespective of the actual area of the jib itself. The Seawanhaka rules, on the other hand, provide for the measurement of the actual sail. So the jib of the Spruce IV. could be shifted forward or aft in America without affecting the rating.

Spruce IV. is one of the largest of the new half-raters in Great Britain, but still is a bit narrower than Lotus and some others. She is 23 feet 6 inches over all, 15 feet 6 inches on the water line, and 5 feet 6 inches beam. She has 12 inches freeboard at both bow and stern. Her shear line is apparently perfectly straight, as the deck from bow to stern seems to be as flat as a table, with the exception of a slight crown rising toward midships. She draws about 9 inches of water with her crew on board. Her stern ends in a transom, which bears the word "Spruce" in gold letters. When the boat is heeled over in beating to windward the stern seems to be higher than the bow, but this is possibly only an optical illusion.

Instead of a fin, the boat has a centreplate fitted with a movable bulb of lead, about 100 pounds in weight. The bulb is fastened to two brass plates, to which the centreboard is pivoted. The board works between the brass plates, as in a slot, thus allowing the bulb to come up against the keel when the boat is off the wind. The raising and lowering of the board is done by means of a brass crank attached to the centreboard trunk in the forward end of the cockpit. The board has a drop of about 5 feet 6 inches below the keel.

The planking of the boat is of red cedar and the deck is of mahogany. The underwater body is pot-leaded. The red of the freeboard and the block of the underwater body make a very handsome color combination.

The most radical difference between Spruce IV. and American boats of her class lies in the mast and spars. All the sticks about Spruce IV. are of bamboo. The mast is a very handsome male bamboo, straight and strong. It is about four inches in diameter. It is fitted into a solid stick of deal, which passes through the deck into the mast step. The boom is of bamboo, about 2½ inches in diameter and about 15 feet long. The yard is very nearly the same size, but is reinforced by a solid deal girder, or brace, along two-thirds of its length.

The rig is known in England as the lug, but the lug rig has been so greatly improved during the past two or three years that it has lost much of its original character. In point of fact, the latest English lug mainsail is little more than an ordinary gaff sail with an abnormally long gaff, standing almost on end. The jaw of Spruce IV.'s yard rests on the mast at a point only five feet above the foot of the boom, thus giving the sail a luff of only five feet. In the original lug sail the foot of the yard projected two or three feet in front of the mast, but that style of sail is now used only on the smooth water of the Upper Thames. For open-water sailing the balance lug, as this sail is called, was found to be inferior to a gaff sail, or to any form of sail with the area of cloth all abaft the mast.

But the conservative Briton could not bring himself to abandon the sail of his forefathers, so he compromised the matter by keeping the sail aft of the mast, but allowing the end of the lug yard to hang free, either in front of or alongside of the mast. Then a few daring spirits made bold to secure the end of the yard to the mast by means of a jaw, as in the ordinary gaff. The long yard was retained, however, and as it was peaked higher and higher from time to time, it became merely the yard of a leg-of-mutton sail, which was not set up tight against the mast.

The modern English rig for small yachts, therefore, is neither a leg-of-mutton nor a gaff sail, nor yet is it a lug proper, but it is a sort of combination of all three. On all points of theoretical reasoning it should be a failure, yet it holds its own in England against all other forms of sails. It is noteworthy that nearly all of the Herreshoff small raters sent to England have been fitted with this type of rig in preference to the gaff rig with which their builder provided them. There can be no doubt, however, that for open-water sailing the lugsail is not equal to the gaff-sail. Proof of that is to be found in the fact that all yachts in British waters large enough to engage in open-water or cross-Channel races, are rigged with gaffsails.

Most of the small yachting about here is done on smooth water, where almost any form of sail which can be made to fit well will do effective work.

Spruce IV. has one English fitting which should find high favor in America. This is the roller jib. Instead of being set on a stay, the jib is wound up on a wooden roller, which extends from masthead to stem-head or bowsprit-end. The roller turns on pivots, and its action is precisely the same as that of a roller window curtain. A small line winds around the foot of the roller, and is held in place by a brass flange. The end of it leads aft to the cockpit. When the skipper wishes to stow his jib he casts off the jib sheets and gives a pull on the roller line. The line turns the roller, which takes up the jib in a neat, firm roll. The jib is then out of the way of the deck, and is in no danger of becoming dirty or of being continually wetted by spray, as the craft rides at anchor. When the jib is wanted for use again, the roller line is cast off and a pull taken on one of the jib sheets. The jib then unrolls until the pull on the sheet is removed. The roller line is then cleated to act as a check on the roller. The jib can be reefed to any size desired by a single pull on the roller line.

In England the measurement rules take no account of the area of jib aft of the mast, only the area of the fool-triangle being measured. To get as much sail under this rule as possible, and, at the same time, to avoid the necessity of carrying a balloon jib, small yachts are provided with jibs rather larger than their balance in windward work requires. A reaching jib is put on, which extends three or four feet aft of the mast. In going to windward this jib is rolled up until the boat is at her proper balance. Perhaps all of the jib is then in front of the mast. In the leeward work the jib is pulled out to its greatest area, thus easing the weather helm and giving the boat more sail. In running before the wind the jib is swung around on a sort of boom which pivots on the mast, and is used as a spinnaker. Most English small-raters absolutely refuse to steer unless the jib is swung out as a spinnaker, and even then they have a habit of yawing all over the course. Every modern small-rater in England carries the roller jib, and the device has so many advantages to recommend it that Englishmen wonder why the inventive Yankees have not adopted it and improved upon it. In the matter of small yachts, Great Britain is teaching America, for the first time, perhaps, in the history of yachting. It is true that Herreshoff introduced the bulb-fin craft into England but the bulb-fin has been a bit outclassed by Linton Hope's new twisting dagger centreplate. Linton Hope is now building boats with a double skin, there being two layers of cross planking, with a thickness of waterproofed cloth between to prevent leakage. Most of the Hope boats built last Winter were put up in this way and fitted with the twisting dagger board.

Spruce IV. does not use the dagger board, not because her owner does not approve of it, but because her builder is reluctant to make use of another man's idea. She was designed and built by H. C. Smith of Oxford, who has made a reputation with the skimming dishes known as "Oxford yawls." These craft were designed for the sole purpose of twisting about on the narrow, crooked waters of the Upper Thames, which bears a strong family resemblance to the Passaic River above the Ianthe Canoe Club premises. As twisters, they are in the highest degree successful, but for open-water sailing they are a bit out of their element. Spruce I. was an Oxford yawl, and it was with her that Mr. Brand first came prominently before the English yachting public. The less said about Spruce II. the better, but Spruce III. was a first-class boat. In her Mr. Brand won fifty-four prizes last year, including several challenge cups. Spruce III. has not raced against Spruce IV., hence it is impossible to tell how much faster the new boat is than the old; but that she is faster there is no reason to doubt. Mr. Brand's paid hand, "Tom," is inclined to be conservative on this point, but then it must be remembered that an honest sailor lad cannot be expected to transfer his affections and allegiance from one boat to another at a moment's notice.

Spruce IV. carries 210 square feet of actual sail, but it was understood that this rig would be replaced by a larger one before the boat left for America. The mainsail measures 145 square feet and the jib 65 square feet. So much of the jib is aft of the mast, however, that it is measured, under Yacht Racing Association rules, for only 45 square feet. The Seawanhaka Club will measure its entire area.

The overhang on Spruce IV. is very low, so that when the boat is going well her water-line length is considerably increased. In running before a strong breeze almost the entire length of the boat is immersed. Whatever advantage this may be in a strong wind and seaway, it is more than offset by the fact that Spruce IV. was built for light weather. Even her owner does not assert that she is any good in a blow. She does not stand up to her work in heavy weather, and should she be so unfortunate as to have strong winds in her transatlantic races, she will undoubtedly return to England without the cup, unless, perchance, the boat selected to meet her be as cranky as herself in an honest sailorman's breeze. Should the American defender be a light-weather boat, the contest should be as pretty a struggle as one could wish to see; for, assuredly, in mild winds and smooth water, Spruce IV. shows a surprising turn of speed.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Spruce IV., there can be no doubt that Great Britain could have selected no more popular and sportsmanlike representative than Mr. Brand to sail for the Seawanhaka Cup. Mr. Brand is an honest, straight-grained sailor all the way through, and if he is beaten he will take his beating in a sportsmanlike way, without growling or finding fault. Moreover, his competitor may enter the races with the assurance that Mr. Brand will not take advantage of any technicalities in rules, and will not make use of any jockeying tricks in order to win. He will sail fair, and, if his competitor does the same, as doubtless he will, Mr. Brand will be perfectly satisfied, winner or loser.

Mr. Brand comes to New-York as the representative of the Minima Yacht Club, the leading club for small-raters in Great Britain, but he is a member of a dozen other yacht and boat clubs, including the Royal Southampton Yacht Club and one or two other royal clubs. He passes the Summer months aboard his twenty-ton cutter Tina, which he uses as a tender for his racing half-rater.

Mr. Brand is the son of Mr. John Alexander Brand, Controller of the City of London. His home is Craigmillar, Crouch End, London, N., but he is very rarely to be found there during the racing season. He is an architect, with offices at 34 and 36 Gresham Street, E. C. He is fortunate in having for a partner a gentleman who cares nothing about yachting. Mr. Brand is unmarried.

FLIERS AT SPRINGFIELD

The Stars of the Cycling World Ready for the Big Meet.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S ANTICIPATIONS

A High-class Field of Starters Expected for The Times Winners' Race at One Mile—Trial Heats To-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9.—The stars of the racing world are here to-night, and everything seems bright for the opening of the "diamond tournament" at Hampden Park to-morrow, when the trial heats will be contested. Nearly all of the prominent manufacturers are here, too, and by to-morrow night the hotels will doubtless be

D. E. Miller.
President Springfield Bicycle Club.

filled with strangers attracted from all sections of the country by what has come to be known in cycling circles as "the" race meet of the year.

There was considerable work done at the track to-day by those who did not race at Hartford. The famous path is as smooth as a billiard table, and this promises well for record performances. Quite a number of prominent members of the Springfield Bicycle Club watched the racers at work during the afternoon, among the party being President D. Edward Miller, Vice President Weston, Treasurer Adams, and Secretary Sargeant. All of these said they never knew the time when the path looked finer.

President Miller said he anticipated several remarkable performances during the meet. He looks for one in The New-York Times winners' race on Thursday, when the first and second men in all previous Class A events have a contest at one mile for The Times diamond medal. Under the conditions of eligibility only the upper crust of Class A racers will be brought together,

F. H. Weston.
Vice President of Springfield Bicycle Club.

and it is natural to suppose that the best men will make a superior contest. The Times medal has been on exhibition, together with the other trophies, during the past week in a Main street show window, and has attracted much favorable attention. It is generally regarded as one of the prettiest, as well as one of the most valuable, prizes offered for the Class A riders.

Another great event, according to President Miller, will be the one-mile record race, also Thursday, in which the flyers of Class B will take part. The man to win this contest will, by general consent, be termed the champion of the year. Those who have entered are F. J. Titus, L. D. Cabanne, L. A. Callahan, E. C. Johnson, E. Kiser, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, H. H. Maddox, Dr. A. I. Brown, N. Butler, F. H. Allen, W. F. Sims, E. C. Baid, J. P. Bliss, Thomas Cooper, F. B. Rugby, O. P. Bernhart, F. G. Barnett, J. T. Wettergreen, W. A. Terrill, C. S. Wells, W. J. Telfert, A. Gardiner, W. DeCardy, E. E. Anderson, Monte Scott, C. R. Coulter, Ray McDonald, Frank J. Jenny, O. H. Munro, Thomas Butler, Harley Davidson, William Birdsall, Charles A. Church, and E. A. McDuffie.

The trial races to-morrow will begin at 10:30 A. M.

HARTFORD WHEEL CLUB RACES.

Time Was Slow in Several Races—Good Class A Race.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—The National Circuit meet of the Hartford Wheel Club to-day attracted about 3,000 persons. The Charter Oak track, on which the races were held, is a mile course. The events stretched along through an entire afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock and finishing about dark. Most of the cracks came down from Springfield, but did not throw the life into their work that will be seen in the next few days at famous Hampden Park.

Bald won the mile open, which was probably the most disappointing win of the season, as the contestants were strung out all over the field and the time was slow. The half-mile open was a great win for Bliss.

In the special match race between Newton of Stafford Springs and Hoyt of Bridgeport, for the championship of the State, distance one mile, the former won in 2:08 2-5, sprinting away from the tandem and finishing two lengths to the good over Hoyt.

The half-mile open had eight starters, with a single pacemaker. Cooper was first away. Brown caught and passed him, gaining the position. Cooper, Bliss, Murphy, Cabanne, and MacDonald followed, in order named. Into the stretch Bliss had only a half length lead, and all down the stretch held it without a waver, winning by a length. Cabanne had fifth position at the start of the last quarter, but Cooper, dropping back, left the Adonis in the fourth position, from which he came with a rush, and in a fine sprint gained the second position, for which MacDonald was making a game fight. Murphy and Wells crossed the tape together, and Cooper followed, Brown and Terrill quitting in the stretch. The time was 1:03 2-5.

The mile open race was a disappointment. Nine men started. The "quad" team, MacDuffie, Butler, Hagerty, and Pierce, paced. In the rush for the "quad" Murphy had a slight advantage on the start, and won the position, with Bald in second place. Cooper followed MacDonald up past the "quad," and when they dropped back, found themselves unable to secure the positions and dropped out. At the half the field had opened up, and Bald and Murphy dropped the "quad" before the three-quarters was reached. In the stretch Bald seemingly had little difficulty in running away from Murphy, who was several lengths back as the tape was crossed. Cabanne fought for third with Cooper and Bliss and won. The time was 2:09 3-5.

With tandem pacing, the Class A men did far better in their mile open contest. Newton of Stafford Springs won, in 2:05 4-5.

Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Murphy second, Cabanne third, Cooper fourth, Bliss fifth. Time—2:09 3-5.

Mile Open, Class A.—C. R. Newton, Stafford Springs, won; Lonhead, Sarnia, Canada, second; Philip Pearce, Winchester, third. Time—2:05 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Conlin, Unionville, Conn., (120 yards,) won; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, (120 yards,) second; J. J. Adams, Hartford, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:58 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Bliss won, Cabanne second, MacDonald third. Time—1:03 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Jenney (20 yards) won, Sims (20 yards) second, Anderson (40 yards third. Time—1:04 4-5.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—Brandt (140 yards) won, Warren (100 yards) second, Sidney Harvey (175 yards) third. Time—2:14 1-5.

Mile Handicap, Class A.—J. T. Kelleher, Springfield, (50 yards,) won; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, (50 yards,) second; W. E. Tanzler (60 yards) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

RACING FOR OFFICERS' TROPHY.

Bartsch Now Holds the Statuette Offered by Manhattans.

The officers' trophy, which is a valuable statuette given by the officers of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, has changed hands, and is now in the possession of Robert H. Bartsch. According to the terms of the gift, the prize is to be open for competition for the term of three years, of which this is the first, and is to be held by the member making the best time for fifty miles, the prize becoming the permanent property of the holder at the end of three years.

The Spring competition was in the shape of a handicap, to enable some of the slower riders an opportunity to have their names engraved on the statuette. The race was won by Charles J. Dimick, by virtue of his handicap, although the best time was made by George C. Wheeler. Dimick's time was 2:37:50, and Wheeler's time 2:33:07. Yesterday was the day chosen by Bartsch for his trial against the existing record, and the track at Manhattan Beach was the place of the attempt. A very heavy wind made riding down the home stretch the hardest kind of a task, and it was doubtful for some time whether the attempt at record breaking would be successful.

The pacing was done by J. Nonnenbacher and A. Oatman, on a tandem, and by R. G. Betts, J. Meyer, and Charles P. Staubach on single machines. A good pace was maintained. Between the thirtieth and fortieth miles the strain of contending against the wind weakened Bartsch perceptibly, but he grew stronger toward the finish, and, by riding the last mile in 2:50, managed to beat Wheeler's time, as well as that of Dimick. He rode the fifty miles in exactly 2:33:00. Other attempts will probably be made to surpass this performance, Staubach being next in line.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—A dispatch from Port Jervis says: "Mrs. Margaret White of Unadilla, eighty-three years old, and Mrs. Silas Watson of Sidney, less than half her age, have widely different views concerning the 'new woman' and her costume. Mrs. White has a bicycle, and is a great enthusiast of cycling. She is a sprightly woman, and frequently takes a two or three mile ride with her three granddaughters, ranging from twenty to fourteen years old, each of whom has a wheel. The girls did not take kindly to bloomers at first, but their grandmother insisted, and now they would wear no other suit when riding. Mrs. White says she will wear the bloomer costume if she lives next year and is able to ride."

—A. B. Wise, the young Brooklyn cyclist who won the one-mile championship of Long Island at the Mercury Wheel Club's meet last Saturday, captured his first medal at the National meet at Asbury Park in July. With "Charlie" Murphy barred, he is considered the fastest rider on Long Island. His showing in recent races has been remarkable, in view of the fact that he never rode a safety bicycle until this year.

—At Oceanport, N. J., this afternoon, there will be a fifteen-mile race over the picturesque Rumson Road, in which it is expected the following riders will take part: S. Mount, George Mapes, Charles Walling, P. Riddle, W. E. Clayton, Douglass Riddle, George McGill, L. Rhodes, George Eldridge, L. Conrow, Alfred Bernard, Frank Chance, and Dorman McFadden.

—"Boy Wonder" Goodman won first prize in a mile race at Lockport, this State, on Saturday, and got third place in the half-mile open, which proved to be the chief event of the meet of the Lockport Wheelmen.

—While coasting at Roslyn, L. I., on Sunday John Terry of Freeport lost control of his wheel and ran into a tree, breaking his collar bone. It is feared, also, that he is injured internally.

—Plans for the bowling season will be discussed by the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club at a meeting to be held at 80 Hansen Place this evening.

—Cyclists are interesting themselves in a movement to have a Wheelmen's Day at the Atlanta Exposition, with appropriate features.

—Next Saturday the Falcon Wheelmen will have their club races at the Flushing (L. I.) Driving Park.

LIGHT WORK ON YALE FIELD.

Cambridge Athletes Now Comfortably Settled at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—The thirteen Cambridge athletes who are to meet the Yale team in New-York on Oct. 5 are practicing two hours every afternoon at the Yale Field in this city. A few of the Englishmen indulge in brief practice each forenoon at the field.

Capt. Horan of the Cambridge team said to-night: "We are very comfortably fixed here, and have training every afternoon for two hours. The men are doing well and are getting along nicely. We all feel the heat, but not very much—not enough to interfere with training. That stiffness from which we all suffered more or less as the result of the trip across the Atlantic is gradually leaving us, and we are getting into good form.

"Our work at the Yale Field thus far is rather light. On account of the large crowds that gathered every afternoon to watch us train at the field, we have decided to only admit persons to the field by ticket. The big crowd rather interfered with our practice work; hence the admission by ticket."

The athletes are finally settled at the Hotel Majestic, in this city. Invitations are beginning to pour in upon the Englishmen. The Yale University Club has thrown open its doors to the team during its stay. Walter Camp is planning a number of little excursions for them, Messrs. Day and Wade of the Yale track team are making arrangements for trolley rides, and other pleasure expeditions, and several trips of an informal nature are under consideration for the Britishers at the invitation of the people of New-Haven. They have received an invitation from Cornell University to inspect the buildings of that university, but the invitation was declined with thanks.

The Boston Athletic Club has invited them to visit its quarters, and, if convenient, to participate in its annual games at Newton, Mass., the coming month. This invitation was declined owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Cambridge men. An invitation from the Philadelphia Cricket Club to be present at the match with the English team in Philadelphia in about a week has received much consideration, and it is probable that a part of the Cambridge team will run down to the Quaker City for the occasion. Many of the members of the cricket team are fellow-students of the track team in this city.

The first invitation they have accepted here was that of Walter Camp, who took the men out in the Yale launch down the harbor. Only the Englishmen and two or three Yale men were present. The launch was headed out to sea till the breakwater was passed, when the Cambridge men stripped and jumped overboard for a plunge in the Sound. They frolicked in the water for some time, and enjoyed the experience immensely. They were taken up the Quinnipiac for a short ride, and then landed.

Every man this afternoon was at the Yale Field and did a little exercising in his line of work. Not a single member of the team went entirely over his distance, and on not one was a watch set, or a measurement taken. This will not be done for a week.

The Cambridge men are yet soft. Their eight days on shipboard, where they could train none, was such a relaxation, that their muscles cannot now stand the strain of sudden exertion. Indeed, the work of the past two days has made them very lame. One or two of the team actually limp from the little work done, and, at the request of the Cambridge Captain, "Sid," who has rubbed the Yale football and track teams for years, was sent for and, for the first time in his life, rubbed down a set of lusty English athletes.

Good Tennis in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 9.—To-day's playing was the best tennis seen here so far. The finals in the singles were decided and the semi-final round in the men's doubles and in the mixed doubles were also finished. Wrenn, in the finals, against Neel, played the latter a very close four-set match, though this is not fully appreciated from the score. The first set was particularly close, and every game went to deuce several times, and yet Wrenn did not win a game. In the second set Wrenn turned the tables on Neel and beat him 6—2. Neel won the next two and the match, after being compelled to resort to his running-up service.

In the doubles the best match was between Fischer and Rapelyea, and Wrenn and Neel. Wrenn and Neel won in two straight sets, but the points were very closely played. The summaries: Singles.—Final Round—C. B. Neel beat G. Wrenn, Jr., 6—0, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. S. Glassco and A. P. Hawes beat M. S. Glassco and R. Wylie, 7—5, 6—8, 6—1; C. B. Neel and G. Wrenn beat E. P. Fischer and E. P. Rapelyea, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer and Miss Ethel Wood beat H. Barnard and Miss Harvey, 6—1, 6—2; C. B. Neel and Mrs. Sidney Smith beat E. S. Glassco and Mrs. Whitehead, 6—1, 6—1.

To-morrow the finals in both the men's doubles and the mixed doubles will be played off, and also the championship round in singles.

Harding Wins Again.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The race for the sculling championship of England between "Wag" Harding, the present champion, and "Tom" Sullivan of New-Zealand, the ex-champion, took place to-day, over the championship course, four miles and a quarter, on the Thames, and resulted in a victory for Harding.

Harding got away first and led for a few strokes, but Sullivan overhauled him and was half a length ahead at the London Rowing Club's house. As the contestants reached the mile they were both driven over to the Surrey side by the encroachments of excursion barges crowded with spectators. At the soap works Harding was gaining, but Sullivan again drew away and was two lengths ahead at Wiggins. Harding gained again for a few strokes, and at Hammersmith Bridge Sullivan's lead had become reduced to a length and a half. Hammersmith Bridge was reached in 8:50. Above Hammersmith a foul happened, but the boats kept on. Reaching Chiswick Eyot, Harding darted ahead, and, rowing very fast, won with perfect ease in 22 minutes 59 seconds.

Great Race Horses to Meet.

The much-talked-of race at a mile and an eighth has now been settled, and the three great thoroughbreds, Henry of Navarre, Domino, and Rey el Santa Anita, will meet at the Sheepshead Bay track. The race will be the fifth on the card, and will be for $1,000 a side. Each horse will carry 122 pounds, and the best race of the year is expected, as all three horses are in prime condition.

THE FIRST STEEL CANALBOATS

Lockport Insists that They Were Built in That City in 1893.

From The Lockport Daily Review.

A great deal of comment has been indulged in by the press throughout the State in regard to the recent building of a fleet of boats capable of navigating Lake Erie as well as the Erie Canal, a new departure in building. The credit is given to The Globe Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Johnson Steel Company of Loraine, Ohio, as being the originators of the scheme. The credit for the originality of the scheme is wrongfully placed. There has been, and is at present, a fleet of boats successfully running from Erie, Penn., to New-York via Lake Erie and Erie Canal. They were built by Morgan Brothers, boat builders of this city, for the H. F. Watson Company of Erie, and to them belongs the honor of being the originators and promoters of the new departure. The fleet was built in 1893 and is acknowledged by those of experience in boat building and sailing to be the finest fleet of boats that ever sailed on the canal. The fleet consists of a propeller and five consorts with an actual capacity of 250 tons each.

In equipping the steamer with an engine, one was selected such as those used by lake propellers. The result is, they cross the lake unaided, a feat never before accomplished by a canal steamboat, and making them the fastest fleet on the canal. The initial trip was made from Buffalo to New-York in nine days, the fastest time on record for steam canalboats, completely eclipsing the expectations of the most confident. They have a speed of eight miles per hour, but owing to the poor condition of the canal they are not able to make more than four miles an hour. The last trip across the lake they encountered a severe gale, passing through it unharmed, and, considering that the boats are 200 feet long connected with a warp line, making the total length over all 1,588 feet, the seaworthiness of each boat was proved without a doubt. Not until after the scheme was proved practical and feasible by an energetic, persevering firm of our city, and operated successfully for a season, was anything heard from the steel fleet. The builders of the scheme dispatched one of their draftsmen to study the merits of the fleet built by Morgan Brothers, and from what borrowed information they were able to glean sprung the steel fleet, which they supposed would equal or exceed the one in operation. According to a statement made to a Buffalo Courier correspondent they carried 230 tons each, or 20 tons each less than the Erie fleet carry, making a difference of 100 tons per trip.

OBJECT TO JERSEY CITY WATER CONTRACT

Members of Board of Trade Think the Price Exorbitant.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 9.—The Board of Trade this evening adopted resolutions condemning the water contract about to be made with the Jersey City company, but approving the plan for getting a temporary supply from the East Jersey company.

H. V. Condict said that a competent engineer had assured him that the new water plant contemplated could be built for $4,500,000. The price named in the contract now before Mayor Wanser is $7,550,000.

Dr. Isaac N. Quimby said he had practiced in Jersey City for thirty years, and knew of no disease being caused by the water. He said the impurities of the water were caused by pumping immediately after dredging the Passaic. It was no reason for making a ruinous contract. He considered the action of the city officers suspicious.

Myron Furst and Major Peterkin also spoke, the latter denouncing the Passaic and advocating a new supply.

Mayor Wanser received to-day from the Finance Board the resolutions concurring in the award of a contract for a water supply to the Jersey City Water Company. The Mayor has ten days in which to act on the resolutions, exclusive of Sundays. The Mayor is expected to return from the country this morning.

TO SECURE POLISH LIBERTY

The National Polish Alliance in Session in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Delegates to the National Polish Alliance are in session in this city. The object of the meeting is to advance the cause of Polish liberty. Dr. Charles Lewakowski, a member of the Austrian Parliament, is one of the European delegates. He said concerning the conference:

"A movement for the freedom of Poland was begun years ago, and its headquarters are in Rupperswyle, Switzerland. We do not expect a revolution to occur soon, but we want the Poles in Europe and America to organize and re-establish the secret Government that was destroyed in 1863. That Government will rule the people until the time for revolution is at hand. The time will come when the European Governments become involved in serious complications."

The question of opening the alliance to Poles of all creeds may cause a lively contest at the convention. A strong effort will be made to have the American headquarters of the alliance established in Cleveland. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor McKisser. Routine business was transacted at to-day's session.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Berlin, from Antwerp and Southampton, was sighted south of Fire Island at 8:42 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 4, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Rippeth, Antwerp Aug. 19, with mdse to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

WHEN THE TREES STOP GROWING

for the year is when a business like ours is going ahead fastest. Not a check, not a set-back, since April dried her tears and smiled a welcome.

New-York never saw such Summer selling in Carpets and Groceries, in Silks and Women's Wear and half a dozen other stocks. And now the grand Fall movement is getting full headway.

FURNITURE

A full page of the paper wouldn't serve to tell all that's interesting in our September Furniture Sale. We don't try to tell it all—just hold up a few thoughts day by day and let you take the rest for granted.

Solid oak Chairs, leather seat, strong, well made and finished, **$1.75.**
Full box seat Chairs, antique oak, sole leather seat, heavy and well made. **$2.25.**
Antique oak Chairs, very handsome box frame, leather seat, the best chair in the market at **$3.50.**
Antique finish Extension Tables, very strong and durable, **$5.**
Antique finish Extension Tables, fine polish, heavy legs, **$7.**
Antique oak Extension Tables, polish finish, fancy base, carved legs, **$9.**
Antique oak Extension Tables, very heavy legs, fine base, extra finish, **$12.**

Fourth floor.

SILK UMBRELLAS

During the last two months we have gathered a wonderful range of silk Umbrellas.

26 and 28 in., for men, for women. Fine English sticks, crooks, congo and golf hooks, finest paragon frames, close roll, with steel rods, with wood rods, and as to the silk, never so good, never so perfect. Woven for the purpose. There are taffeta silks, pure twilled silks, Spittalfield silks—highest grade all. True $5 values, yet our price will be **$2.50.**

Broadway.

IF YOU NEED CARPETS

and have been waiting for some good fairy to bring them, don't wait any longer. It might not be pleasant to have a fairy fooling around, and the Carpets would cost you almost as much as we say.

10-wire Taps, fine, handsome Taps. The sorts marked 75c all around town. Here are one thousand pieces of them at **45c** the yd. The grandest Tapestry Carpet bargain we ever knew of.

That's one item in our great Carpet sale. There are a dozen others.

$1.25 Worsted Velvets at **85c.**
$1 Moquettes at **75c.**
$1.75 and $2 Bigelow Axminsters, **$1.25.**
$2.50 and $2.75 Royal Wiltons, **$1.50.**
And here's a special lot of 75 pieces: $1.25 Axminsters at **85c.**

Is it any wonder that we're selling more than twice as many carpets as ever before?

Third floor.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Heavy bleached Table Damask, **50c** yd.; 68 in. wide, **60c** yd.; extra quality, 71 in. wide, **75c;** good value at $1.

Breakfast Napkins, full bleached, fast edges, **$1.25** and **$1.50** doz.; were $1.50 and $1.75.

Irish damask Table Cloths, 2x2½ and 2x3 yds., **$2.25** and **$2.75;** were $2.75 and $3.25. 2½x2½ yds., **$3

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Primary and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentleman Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys. 169 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Finishing Classes for Girls Over 13.

A limited number received into the family. No college preparation.
THE MISSES CRICHTON, OCT. 9,
17 East 57th St.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Annie Brown.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Mrs. Graham Youngs

School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.
NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

The Comstock School.

KINDERGARTEN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Special Courses.
Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th Street.

Sisters of the Church.

School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate, depts. Oct. 2.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
6 and 8 East 53d St.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
86th and 86th Streets, New-York.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls

Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Gayler.

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 9th.
174 West 86th St.

Miss Crocker.

School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Kindergarten Training Class

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

The Simmons School for Girls,

1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
NOW OPEN.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of clabs work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14.
For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY. OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler of The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 West 84th Street.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

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Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Halsey School, 84 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Send for circular.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A.M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

The Oxford School

will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building.
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,

with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

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Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

St. David's Hall.

Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Wiener Institute,

1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
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James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction: reasonable fee: term begins now.

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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

City—Both Sexes.

School for the New Education

founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
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of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 86th St., New-York City.

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Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Brooklyn—Both Sexes.

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WILL BEGIN WORK SEPTEMBER 23.
HIGH SCHOOL.—A four years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 16 and 17.
DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.—Classes in free-hand and architectural drawing, clay modeling, wood carving, design, art needlework; also regular art course and normal course for training of teachers.
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FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
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The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

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A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

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School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

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Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

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Country—Both Sexes.

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RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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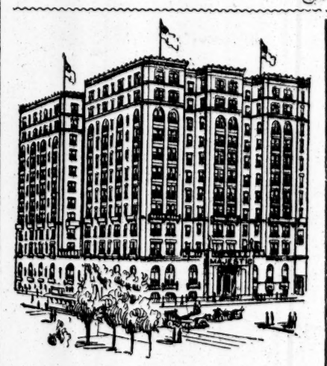
Hotels.



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This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments, The Majestic is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection.

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NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
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A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS. 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

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American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
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Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER. Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

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Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
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"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

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A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNED 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Boarding Wanted.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 6th St.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; strictly first-class.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished house; refined appointments; rooms, with excellent board, en suite or single; to gentlemen and wives, or single men; seen between 9 and 1, or after 6 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Large and single rooms; excellent table families, gentlemen; references.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large sunny room, with connecting room; excellent table; terms moderate.

45th ST., 216 WEST.—Finely furnished double and single rooms; excellent board; refined family; references exchanged.

46 WEST 21st ST.—Large room; also hall room; with board; references exchanged.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

52d ST., 77 WEST.—Apartments, newly renovated; sunny exposure; table and appointments superior; also hall room.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Single rooms for young men and women; large house and grounds; lawn tennis, croquet, fruit, shade, verandas; good board; accessible to bridge and ferries in 17 minutes; $6 up.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 128 EAST.—Very pleasant large and small rooms; southern exposure; without board; references.

48th ST., 43 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; steam heat; sanitary plumbing.

139 EAST 27th ST.—Large comfortable room, suitable for two gentlemen, in private house, with bath; reference.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home: elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. TVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Spring House & Baths

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 118, 192, 955, and 1,323 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 15. SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
Lork Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895,
at 11 o'clock, at
FLEETWOOD DRVING PARK,
New-York,
FORTY HEAD OF TROTTING STOCK,
property of
MR. G. J. HARLEY,
Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.,
including the
WELL-KNOWN RACE WINNERS
and campaigners
HONEYWOOD, 2:14¼; ELECTRIC COIN, 2:18¼; BROWN LACE, 2:19¾; ENOLA, 2:21¼, &c.; the great sire VATICAN;
several choice Brood Mares
and promising youngsters,
comprising the get of
GUY WILKES, DIRECTOR, ST. BEL, RED WILKES, ALCANTARA, SULTAN, ONWARD, JAY GOULD, &c.,
which may be seen at Fleetwood Driving Park on and after Saturday, Sept. 7.
For catalogues, now ready, address the auctioneers, at 107 John St., New-York.

Miscellaneous.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Amusements.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE,
(The Queen's Necklace.)
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Reiiew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
Francis Wilson
and company, presenting Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 22d Week Du Maurier's **Trilby**
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
Clara Wieland, Vaidis Sisters, Granto & Maud, Signorita Antonio, Florence Levey, Walton's Circus, Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d. At 8. Matinée Sat. 2. **SOTHERN.**
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Note:—Curtain Rises at 8 sharp.

Broadway Theatre. Mgr. Mr. T. H. French. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE BIG SUCCESS,
PRINCESS BONNIE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS ROB ROY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. SECOND WEEK. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday, 2.
THE CITY OF PLEASURE.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK—Mats. Wed. and Sat.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Next Week CLARA MORRIS in Répertoire.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8 sharp.

GARRICK. Pronounced success of E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND in "A MAN WITH A PAST."

MANHATTAN BEACH
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..3:30, 7:10
RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492"..9 P. M.
GREAT BICYCLE TRACK.....open all day
Rice's Day, Saturday, Sept. 14.

FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX
Playing to capacity of the theatre. **PALMER'S** Evenings, 8:15. Carriages at 11. Matinée Saturday.
DELLA FOX COMIC OPERA COMPANY. 2D WEEK ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE NEW OPERA BY GOODWIN & FURST, FLEUR-DE-LIS.
FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX FOX

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL
Connstatter Harvest Home Festival,
SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and SUNDAY, Sept. 8, 9, 10, and 15, 1895,
AT
SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK.
Admission.....25 cents

PROCTOR'S. PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville Noon to Midnight.
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. J. W. Kelly, "rolling mill man"; Billie Barlow; 40 others. Sun. Concerts, 2:30 to 11 P. M. Continuous.

BIJOU. Beginning Monday, Sept. 16. **MAY IRWIN** IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Sale of Seats Sept. 12.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
ROARS OF APPLAUSE.—HERALD.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD'S HOWLING SUCCESS, LOST—24 HOURS, and THE LITTLEST GIRL.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager. EVE'GS AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. at 2:15. "THE CAPITOL."
A drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.
CANARY & LEDERER'S Immmense Burlesque
CASINO MERRY WORLD! Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
BASEBALL.—POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Chicago vs. New-York; 2 games for 1 admission. First game 2 P. M.; 2d immediately after 1st.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. LEWIS MORRISON
in a grand new production of FAUST.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

In place of Olivette, Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LOWELL,

The "Greyhound of the Sound," steel hull, twin screws, 3,000 tons,
THE FASTEST, MOST LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED, AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER OF HER SIZE AFLOAT,
will reach the lightship, point of starting, with favorable tide, in one hour, then following the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 40 N. R., foot of Desbrosses Street, Sept. 10, 12, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, carrying but half her capacity. Music provided. Meals and refreshments same price as charged on Norwich Line boats.
THE ADVANTAGE OF A TWIN-SCREW STEAMER WAS PROVEN BY THE MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY GIVEN THE PATRONS OF THE CITY OF LOWELL TO VIEW THE GREAT RACE OF SATURDAY.
Tickets, $5 Each. Tickets and Staterooms on sale at Tyson & Co.'s news stands, leading hotels; Plant Lines, 261 Broadway; Thos. Cook & Sons, 262 and 1,223 Broadway; Astor House; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; McBride's news stand, Arcade, 71 Broadway; Norwich Line, Pier 40 N. R.; 353 Broadway; Marine Journal, 24 State St.
TICKETS ON SALE AT PIER THIS MORNING.
CAPT. S. SAMUELS, CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, } Managers. of Marine Journal,

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The "RICHARD PECK" was the first steamer home from the race.
NOTICE.
Limit of Tickets for First Day's Race Was Reached Sept. 4th and Sale discontinued that day. By "passengers limited" we mean just what we say. This Steamer is managed by her owners and not chartered. Passenger limit will not be exceeded. Tickets are now on sale for Second and Third Day.

The Magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Ste

MR. QUIGG HAS RESIGNED

Withdraws as a Member of the House of Representatives.

BUSINESS REQUIRED THE STEP, HE SAYS

Two Vacancies in Congress from This City to be Filled, the Fourteenth and Tenth Districts—Talk of Candidates.

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg sent his resignation to Gov. Morton last night as member of the House of Representatives from the Fourteenth Congressional District of this city.

To all but a few of the politicians this action on the part of Mr. Quigg will come with considerable surprise.

Mr. Quigg's resignation as Congressman will take effect as soon as Gov. Morton receives it. No notification on Mr. Quigg's part to any of the authorities in Washington is necessary.

It will not be necessary for Gov. Morton to call a special election to fill the vacancy, for Mr. Quigg, by resigning at this time, has made it possible to fill the vacancy at the general election to be held in November, and no special extra expense is entailed by the resignation.

The Republican County Committee will have to call special primaries in the Fourteenth Congressional District. The Tammany primaries have not yet been called, and hence the primaries for this purpose will be included in the general call.

There will be two vacancies in the Congressional delegation from this city to be filled at the coming election. One in the Tenth Congressional District, caused by the death of A. J. Campbell, who defeated Gen. Sickles in 1894, and the other in the Fourteenth Congressional District to succeed Mr. Quigg.

Lemuel Ely Quigg became the editor of The New-York Press in February, when the paper was purchased by the company headed by Henry L. Einstein. He was first elected to Congress at a special election held early in 1894. Ashbel P. Fitch and John R. Fellows had resigned from Congress to become Controller and District Attorney, respectively, to which places they were elected at the November election of 1893 on the Tammany ticket. Mr. Fitch had for years represented the Fifteenth Congressional District, and Mr. Fellows had represented the Fourteenth District for a term.

Tammany nominated Isidor Straus to succeed Mr. Fitch, and he was elected by a safe margin. Col. W. L. Brown was nominated by Tammany in the Fourteenth, and Mr. Quigg was nominated by the Republicans. After a hard campaign, which was conducted by William Leary, and during which Mr. Quigg made a lot of speeches, Mr. Quigg was elected by a plurality of about 900 votes. He was renominated to succeed himself, and defeated John Connelly in the Republican landslide of last year. In explanation of his resignation Mr. Quigg said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"My decision to resign was reached upon the consideration that every object which the voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District had it in mind to serve when they gave me their suffrages was to be accomplished better, in so far as it depended on my personal work, by my giving my whole time to The Press than by anything I could do as one of a Republican majority of 150 in the next house."

"Does this mean that you are going out of politics?"

"On the contrary," said Mr. Quigg, "I shall take a lively interest in the Republican organization. It will be the interest, however, of one who will not be looking for office in the organization from the people. The simple fact is that the conclusion has been forced upon me most unwillingly that I cannot serve the people of my district effectually in Congress without giving up my work on The Press.

"You recall that it was in February I became editor of The Press. When I was re-elected I had no idea that this change would take place. The increase in the demands of business in this newspaper office have made it imperative that I should confine my whole time to its affairs."

The Fourteenth Congressional District consists of part of the Eighteenth, all of the Nineteenth and Twentieth, part of the Twenty-first, part of the Twenty-second, and all of the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts. These are the old Assembly districts on which the last Congressional apportionment was made, and the new Assembly district lines are not to be considered in this matter.

As soon as the news that Mr. Quigg had resigned got out among the politicians there was gossip as to who the Republicans would name as his successor. Among those talked of as possibilities were Alfred R. Page, C. N. Bovee, Jr., and ex-Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin.

Although the district was carried by about 5,000 last year, the Democrats have good hopes of carrying it this year.

In the Tenth District it is almost certain that a Democrat will be elected. Amos J. Cummings is the man who is in highest favor for the nomination. He will get it, unless Gen. Sickles insists on being a candidate again. In such an event Mr. Cummings would probably refuse to be a candidate against him for the nomination, but Democrats in the district say that Mr. Cummings would be the easier man to elect.

MR. WAKEMAN MADE DENIAL

Then Mr. Lauterbach, After a Long Talk with Col. Fellows, Decided Not to Prosecute for Criminal Libel.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has, after all, decided not to send Wilbur F. Wakefield to State prison for criminal libel.

Mr. Lauterbach, true to his determination as announced in The New-York Times of Saturday, to prosecute Mr. Wakeman, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday. He was accompanied by the reporter of The Sun who had obtained the interview with Mr. Wakeman in which that distinguished Republican was alleged to have referred to his fellow-worker in the cause of the G. O. P. as a person who was no better than a forger, as a person who "would forge a check."

But Mr. Wakeman had apparently been frightened by Mr. Lauterbach's war talk, and had taken what proved to be effective measures of self-protection. He made a denial. In a card written to The Sun, he said, among other things:

"In justice to Mr. Lauterbach, I beg to say that I have not and do not charge him with forgery."

When Mr. Lauterbach called at the District Attorney's office he was ushered into Col. Fellows's private office. The Colonel pointed out that in view of Mr. Wakeman's card it would hardly be possible to fasten upon him the charge of criminal libel. Mr. Lauterbach didn't take kindly to that view of the case, but, after a conference lasting nearly an hour, he finally gave in. To the reporters who waited for him outside, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I have decided to drop the case. I came here to go before the Grand Jury, but in view of the man's [with a contemptuous emphasis on the "man's"] denial, what can I do? I can't very well insist that he called me a forger if he says he didn't, and now that he has apologized and retracted, I guess it is best I should drop the matter, for I am a very busy man."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Restrictions on Its Membership Removed, and Women May Enter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Catholic University has decided to receive application from any person who desires to enter that institution and receive the benefit of its higher educational facilities. Heretofore no one but a priest could enter the university, but after Oct. 1 any student who possesses the necessary educational qualifications will be admitted.

According to the new order of things, women will be permitted to attend the lectures and studies in the regular and special courses. While they will have the same advantages for learning as the male students, they will not be permitted to matriculate, and hence will not be awarded degrees.

Quite a number of Catholic women are expected to take advantage of the privileges offered by the Board of Trustees.

REV. CHARLES H. HALL VERY ILL

Brought Back from Lake George Suffering from the Effects of a Paralytic Stroke a Year Ago.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, and who lives at 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, adjoining the church, is seriously ill.

Dr. Hall is one of the most prominent clergymen in Brooklyn, and until a few years ago was a member of the Civil Service Commission in Brooklyn.

He suffered from a paralytic stroke over a year ago. After he had partially recovered he took a trip for the benefit of his

The Rev. Charles H. Hall,
Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, who is ill.

health. He seemed to improve, but recently he weakened again from the effects of the stroke.

Dr. Hall, accompanied by his family, went to Lake George, June 13, in the hope of recuperating. He was attended by Dr. Gallant of this city. He did not improve, as had been expected, and he was brought back to Brooklyn last Wednesday. He has been under the constant care of Dr. Bierwirth since then.

It is said that the Rev. Dr. Smith of Trinity College visited Dr. Hall Sunday and administered communion.

"Dr. Hall is a very sick man, but the conditions are such that it is impossible to tell at this time what the result of his illness will be," said the physician. "He may rally, or he may take a turn for the worse. I have no hesitancy in saying that Dr. Hall is suffering from the effects of his paralytic stroke a year ago."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall has been a very prominent figure in Brooklyn for over a quarter of a century. He is the rector of probably one of the wealthiest and most influential congregations in the city. He is seventy-five years old.

BRADFORD EXONERATES COURTNEY

He Says He Had No Counterfeiting Business with the Brooklyn Doctor—A Sensation Promised.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford of 514 Third Avenue, and John H. Nixon, an ex-Keeper at Sing Sing Prison, the alleged counterfeiters, who were arrested by Secret Service agents last Saturday, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon.

C. C. Campbell of 265 Broadway represented Dr. Bradford. United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane and his assistant, Mr. Ball, appeared to prosecute.

Dr. Bradford is a tall, thin, sallow-complexioned man, with black hair and mustache. Nixon is a short, stout man, with a small brown mustache.

Before the proceedings, Mrs. Courtney, wife of Dr. Joseph L. Courtney, of 302 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the other alleged counterfeiters, arrested as an accomplice, was accorded an interview with Dr. Bradford, in which the latter said that he never had any business relations with Courtney.

The Commissioner fixed the bail of Dr. Bradford at $25,000, and that of Nixon at $5,000. The examination was set for Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Courtney was lodged in the City Prison last night, and will be arraigned before Commissioner Romaine to-day.

It was announced yesterday that Secret Service Agent Thomas Callaghan, who, with W. J. Burns, was in charge of Dr. Bradford at the time of the latter's escape recently, had been discharged by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle. An effort is being made to have him reinstated, as his brother officers believe that he was heavily drugged by Bradford's accomplices.

Bradford and Nixon are charged with having in their possession on Sept. 7 two plates for engraving one-hundred-dollar notes, and 595 sheets of fibre paper.

Major A. J. Drummond, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, gave an interesting history yesterday of Bradford and Courtney. He says they have for a number of years worked together many clever counterfeiting schemes.

"There are two men missing yet in connection with the Brockway and Bradford cases," said the Major, "and when the identity of the man found in Brockway's house in Jersey City, at the time of the latter's arrest, and allowed to go, under the name of Adolph Smith, becomes known, there will be a sensation throughout the country."

NAVAL PROMOTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

A Number of Cases Passed Upon—Changes Made in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President has acted upon some of the forty cases in relation to naval promotions, which have been before him for a long time. The officers concerned have felt that they were sadly neglected by the President, and have attempted to arouse public sympathy for their distress, but their hardship has been purely imaginary. The service has suffered in nowise by the delay, and no officer is deprived of his promotion who is entitled to the advancement.

The officers immediately interested, naturally, perhaps, felt that any subject in which they figured was of vast importance, and should take precedence of matters of more public moment.

The most notable of the cases settled is that of Commodore L. A. Beardsley, who now becomes a Rear Admiral. Another interesting case is that of Capt. J. A. Howell, who is promoted to be a Commodore, despite Admiral Walker's efforts to prevent his advancement.

An engineer officer, W. P. Winchell, who has been living in New-York, and regarding whose promotion there was some question, has also successfully passed.

FALSE BUTTER AT PUERTO RICO.

Fine of from One to Five Times the Duty to be Imposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Department of State has received a report from Vice Consul W. H. Latimer, at Puerto Rico, stating that in regard to one particular shipment from New-York analysis was made of the article imported as butter and it proved to be oleomargarine.

A penalty to the amount of the duty on butter was imposed and the article was directed to be re-exported or rendered useless within a certain time. In case of future shipments a fine of from one to five times the amount of the duty on butter will be imposed, according to the attending circumstances of fraud.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Richmond, Mo., Sept. 9.—All doubts as to the identification of Dr. Fraker, the insurance swindler, were set at rest to-day, when his sister, Mrs. N. J. McGruder of Atlanta, Mo., visited the jail and recognized him. Mrs. McGruder said the prisoner was Dr. Fraker. She has in her possession $1,200 of the insurance money, but declined to say what disposition of it she would make.

Hackensack, Sept. 9.—Constable Haring of Oakland this morning arrested Jacob Cole, who is accused of having tortured old man Marshall by holding him over a fire in the Ramapo Mountains a short time ago.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service is informed that the local crew at Duluth, Minn., saved eight lives of people capsized from boats Saturday last.

DINNERS AT BAR HARBOR

Entertainments in Many of the Cottages and Hotels.

THE LAST MONDAY NIGHT HOP

F. A. Wilson, President of the Maine Central Railroad, the Guest of the Mount Desert Reading Rooms Directors.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 9.—Several large dinner parties and a grand hop were given to-day. Society, and especially the young people, turned out in full force to-night to attend the last Monday evening hop of the season. A supper was served to the dancers about 11 o'clock.

Among those present were Miss Allen, Harry Anderson, George Pendleton Bowler, Miss Christine Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Miss Natalie Barney, H. Worthington Bull, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Robert M. Bohlen, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Bickley, Miss Coles, Howard L. Colby, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss Coudert, Miss Davis, Miss Davidge, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Edie, Miss Lena Evans, Miss Frazier, Miss Garland, Richard Goodman, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Hinkle, the Misses Hall, Edward L. Hall, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Hardy, Miss Laura Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Knight, A. T. Kemp, Miss Keyser, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. H. B. Livingston, George Lawson.

William Laimbeer, Miss McCormick, R. Hall McCormick, Miss Maria Mitchell, J. C. McCoy, Chester J. McCoy, Miss Morris, Miss Patterson, Ralph Pulitzer, J. Otis Post, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., R. F. Phifer, Gordon Paddock, Miss Snyder, William Rauch, Frank Raule, Miss Seely, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Sedley, Miss Jeanne Struthers, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Miss Sard, Miss Sharswood, Felix Schelling, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Edith Woodward, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Worthersppon, and Miss Wells.

Miss Maude Hall wore a gown of white lawn. Mrs. William Lawrence Green was attired in white satin and lace. Miss Hinkle was in flowered silk and chiffon. Miss Mary Scott wore a gown of yellow silk and lace. Miss Morris had a blue satin gown cut décolleté and trimmed with blue satin bows. Mrs. Harrison wore blue and white striped silk. Miss Knowlton wore a gown of black lace. Miss Maude Thompson's gown was of white mulle and magenta trimming. Miss Mary Harrison wore white dotted swiss. Miss Sedley was in pink crepon. Miss Ellis was attired in white silk and chiffon. Miss Jenkins wore pure white satin and lace. Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee was in cream colored satin, with black satin trimming. Miss Natalie Barney wore white silk and chiffon.

The Board of Directors of Mount Desert Reading Room gave a dinner to-night in honor of F. A. Wilson, President of the Maine Central Railroad. Among those present were Bishop A. N. Lawrence, Dr. F. Frémont Smith, Dr. Edward A. Smith, Charles T. Howe, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, James A. Garland, Parke Godwin, Gardiner Sherman, Johnston Livingston, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Robert Amory, and J. Montgomery Sears.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., gave a small dinner party to-night. Mrs. Braggiotti of New-York entertained a few friends at dinner to-night. Mrs. J. M. Thompson of New-York gave a dinner to-night. The guests were Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Laura Jenkins, A. T. Kemp, Henry Worthington Bull, and William Laimbeer. Thomas J. Bush gave a small dinner party to-night. The floral decorations consisted of sweet peas and maidenhair fern, and large corsage bouquets of meteor roses for the ladies.

Mrs. E. Schieffelin Blois left last night for Bay Ridge.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—A heavy thunder shower struck Lenox at 8 o'clock to-night, being the first rain of the month. The mercury went down from about 80° to below 70° in a short time. The rain was welcome, as it laid the dust and made the roads good for driving. The four-in-hands which it is expected will go up to the Pittsfield Fair to-morrow are those of Henry A. Barclay, with his family and house party, and John T. Williams, who will take members of his house party on his English mail coach. Several other driving parties are planned for to-morrow.

Mrs. John S. Barnes issued invitations to-day for a dance at Cold-Brooke on Friday night. It will be a german and will call out all the young society set.

Mrs. Orme Wilson has gone to Newport to visit her mother, Mrs. Astor. Mr. Wilson is attending the yacht races. The Wilsons will return to Lenox in about a week. Mrs. William B. Ogden of New-York arrived in Lenox to-day and will remain here most of the Autumn season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Porter of New-York were also among to-day's arrivals. Mrs. H. L. Griffiths of New-York came here to-day to remain through September. Mrs. Edward Williams and Miss De Goey of Baltimore are making their first visit to Lenox, having arrived to-day. They will drive through the country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Walker and their daughter, Miss Mabel Walker of Boston arrived in Lenox to-day. They have been on a driving tour ever since June. They drove from Boston through New-Hampshire to the White Mountains. They left the Profile House last week, and came on to Brattleborough and from there to Lenox. They will drive back to Boston from here. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McLeod of New-York arrived in Lenox to-day to remain for some weeks.

Mrs. William D. Sloane was out to-day in a light trap, to which she drove a bay and a gray.

Mrs. John Sloane will give a luncheon to-morrow, which will be attended by many of the women.

B. P. Crossley of England, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, is the best golf player that has been in Lenox this season. He made the rounds to-day in forty-one strokes, which beats the record made on the Lenox links. Mr. Crossley has been familiar with the game for years, having played at all the principal links in Scotland and England. A match game was played to-day by William Gammel and S. Parkman Shaw. Mr. Shaw made the rounds in 156 strokes, and Mr. Gammel 166. In the last round Mr. Shaw went round in fifty-six and Mr. Gammel in fifty-seven, which made a very exciting finish.

W. W. Farnam, Treasurer of Yale College, and Mrs. Farnam are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimock of New-York have also been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane for a few days.

J. Sargent Price and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mr. Price's daughter and son-in-law, who have been spending the last six weeks in Lenox, will go to their home in Philadelphia to-morrow. They have much enjoyed their stay here.

Miss Furniss gave a dinner party to twelve this evening for her guest, Mrs. E. H. Eames.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will deliver four illustrated lectures on "The Artists of Barbizon." The first on "Millet," will be given Wednesday morning at the country house of Anson Phelps Stokes.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Newport continues very quiet, because all the men are in New-York, and the cottage colony is composed almost solely of women.

The Duke of Marlborough resumed his tennis lessons at the Casino to-day. He will not return to New-York to see the remainder of the yacht races.

Mrs. J. W. Ehninger of New-York arrived to-day to visit Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Smith-Clift of Paris is the guest of Mrs. John J. Wysong.

Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., is here awaiting the arrival of his parents, who are expected from Europe this week to open their villa, after an absence of several years.

The arrivals to-day included Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sherman, Henry E. Daniels, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hunt, Cambridge; H. Cottilz, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; A. W. Fuller, R. H. Weaver, Miss Kathryn Becker, San Francisco; C. M. Slocum, Springfield, Mass.; E. M. Blake, United States Army; J. P. Clark, Detroit; J. H. Dunning, Denton, Md.; W. B. Clabaugh, Baltimore; F. C. Merrick, Miss Buckingham, Miss M. Buckingham, Miss Benton, Chicago; Miss Erben, Miss R. Erben, L. R. Lemoine, Philadelphia; Miss Genevieve Lemoine, Miss Adele Lemoine, Dr. E. S. Lemoine, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bremman, Miss Martha S. Bremman, Miss Helen Bremman, Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Miss Bessie Johnson, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. F. Bird, Kansas City; Mrs. Otis Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Nicola, Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. E. A. Tower gave a children's party to-day to twenty-seven youngsters in honor of her son Albert. The hours were from 4 to 6 o'clock. The Hindu fakirs gave an exhibition, and the children danced a cotillion, led by Master Alfred Tower, for which the favors—French horses, dolls, and music boxes—were very pretty. It was an unusually elaborate children's party.

Mrs. William Grosvenor and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has cards out for a large dinner party to-morrow night.

Mrs. Theodore M. Davis to-day sent a large check for the benefit of the Newport Police Relief Fund.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New-York, President of the King's Daughters, is to address the Newport Medical Missionary Society Thursday evening. She will be Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's guest during her stay here.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Thomas J. Long, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson, W. B. Swan, Boston; Archer Green, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. John Alden, Mrs. M. M. Alden, Andover, Mass.; W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Fillmore Davis, Jr., Lima, Ohio; Charles H. Durfee, Fall River; O. M. Clarke, Brooklyn; John M. Campbell, Washington.

Nicholas Binziger of New-York has rented the Emmons cottage, Conanicut for next season.

To-morrow is the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie—a day very dear to Newporters, since the hero lived here. Oliver H. Perry Belmont, his descendant and namesake, has arranged to have a private celebration in honor of the victory. He will have Belcourt, his residence, decorated, and the Newport artillery will fire a National salute near the place. Mr. Belmont will have a display of fireworks in the evening at Bailey's Beach.

SARATOGA

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee have rented for three months the William H. McCall cottage, on Circular Street, and it is understood that ex-President Harrison will be their guest. They will take possession Sept. 15.

C. C. Shayne of New-York City passed Sunday at his country seat, The Maples, in Galway, this county. R. M. Walters was Mr. Shayne's guest. They drove over to Saratoga this morning and left for New-York City to-night.

The United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will assemble here on Wednesday. Judges S. L. Mayham of Schoharie, D. Cady Herrick of Albany, and J. R. Putnam of Saratoga will open here to-morrow the General Term of the Supreme Court, Third Department.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Bethesda Church, and Archdeacon of Troy, this afternoon officiated at the funeral of ex-Congressman William A. Sackett. The bearers were Judge Augustus Bockes, Judge Charles S. Lester, Judge John R. Putnam, ex-Postmaster Benjamin F. Judson, Hiram Tompkins, Dr. E. Valencourt Deuell, Lemuel B. Pike, and Henry B. Hanson.

Spencer Trask of New-York City, who is at Yaddo, his country seat, is carrying one of his arms in a sling, the result of a bicycle collision.

The New-York State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will be here to-morrow afternoon.

The members of the International Association of Ticket Agents and their families, forming an excursion party of about 900, arrived here from Niagara Falls to-night, and had supper. After a stay of over three hours they proceeded on their journey to Lake George. They will return here to-morrow night for supper, and then will proceed to Boston. They are the guests of the Vanderbilt system.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnoch, H. F. Veeth, T. Beran, I. Wormser, H. Odin, W. E. Burke, H. Conheim, S. Korn, E. Laur, W. H. Hall, Jr., S. Rawson, E. B. Alcott, Miss M. Goldberg, D. Doren, P. B. Foor, H. F. Goldsmith and family, Mrs. T. Dreyfuss, F. T. Beeman, W. G. Wylie, Miss L. Wylie, Miss I. Schdeck, H. O. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dwyer, L. Hunt, J. A. Wood, S. J. Farrell, B. D. Greene, E. E. Poor, J. T. Moore, J. F. Lincoln, R. H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moritz, P. May, S. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hays, T. H. Spratt, E. McElwaine, J. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Willett, Miss Nutting, Miss DeKron, Mrs. W. Nicholson, F. H. Pomeroy, S. Peck, S. P. Westlake, O. S. Ransom, Mrs. A. J. Nutting, Miss M. Nutting, H. W. Haynes, H. Staley, M. G. Rittenberg, Mrs. O. Horwitz, A. B. Horwitz, W. Kent, G. Davis, A. B. Lord, W. J. Murphy, N. Minchin, J. C. Shea, J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee, A. L. Halsted, J. J. Brinkerhoff, J. Rea, Mrs. W. W. Dater, G. S. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Healey, the Misses Healey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sackett, the Misses Sackett, R. W. Anderson, S. Sinsheimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Canfield, E. Ferris.

From Brooklyn—Mrs. M. E. Provost, Mrs. E. C. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, the Misses Sherwood, Mrs. E. Cabble, Mrs. A. J. C. Skeins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wyman, K. Bruce, C. Bruce, M. Bruce, S. M. Kerns, F. W. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. L. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cassidy, Miss Hill, Mrs. H. A. Mead, Miss F. Biden, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Caven, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barbour, the Misses Barbour, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Randolph, M. Wise, R. A. Hendron, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bliss, Miss H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jones.

Mrs. Gould's Dance at Bayside.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Celia Gould, daughter of Commodore Charles A. Gould, gave a brilliant dance at Voewood to-night in honor of her guest, Miss Georgia Hoover. Fred A. Storm and Miss Hoover led the german. The house and the lawn were brilliantly decorated.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Everett.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Col. John Hay of Washington, D. C., is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. William J. Behan of New-Orleans is at the Marlborough.

—Dwight L. Moody of Northfield, Mass., is at the Park Avenue.

—Col. Varigault, Commandant Krebs, and Capt. Cordier of Paris are at the New-York.

—Hoyt Sherman of Iowa and L. Vogel of the Swiss Legation at Washington are at the Holland.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia and Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis are at the Cambridge.

—William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and Oliver W. Mink of Boston are at the Waldorf.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris are at the Fifth Avenue.

We're going to have a sale today too—a hat sale; and while not as interesting to many of you perhaps as the one down the bay, there's a remarkable thing about it. The fashionable hatter sets the fashion, we set the price. Derbys of same shape, same quality, same everything—except price; $3 here, $5 there.

His block and everybody else's block that's worth having.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

W. & J. Sloane.

SMITH'S
Moquettes and Axminsters.

THE CHOICEST LINE OF NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND COLORING, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE COMING FALL, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AND AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS WILL BE OFFERED FROM NOW UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15, AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE REGULAR AUTUMN RATES.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts.

EXHIBIT FOR SPORTSMEN

Practically Settled There Will Be Another Show Next Year.

THE DATE IS NOT DEFINITELY FIXED

Success of the Last Exposition Encourages Those Who Are Interested —Proposed that No Details Shall Be Overlooked.

Votaries of upland and big game shooting, anglers and fishermen, all who uphold bicycling, and outdoor recreations, naturalists, canoeists, campers, ethnologists, and the general public who appreciate wholesome novelty in rational amusement, will learn with satisfaction that the holding of a Sportsmen's Exposition at the Madison Square Garden next year is more than a probability.

The Sportsmen's Exposition at the Garden last Spring, while it did not reward adequately those who promoted it and gave it financial support, was an extraordinary success, both in point of number and scope of exhibits and the attendance. Its attractions warranted the large amount of space devoted to their description and commendation by The New-York Times, which alone, of the daily papers, found merit in the project and its accomplishment.

At a meeting of the Sportsmen's Exposition Association at the rooms of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company the other day Charles Tatham, the President, was in the chair, and after a report of the Treasurer was accepted, a discussion on the success of the last exposition and the holding of another next year was general. While some of the members were frank in saying that the first exhibition was not remunerative, the general wish appeared to be to have another, but with an avoidance of whatever might have had a tendency to make the first exhibition other than a complete success.

Alfred Chasseaud of the Overman Wheel Company, 23 Warren Street, who now admits that he spoke generally and failed to cite The New-York Times as an exception, complained that the exposition last May was not properly advertised, and that, in consequence of defective arrangements, the interest of the press was allowed to flag, or never excited, so that the exposition was hardly mentioned, or, if alluded to at all, it was in the smallest of paragraphs. At the next exposition, he said, this adjunct to financial success and that of the railroads to secure special rates for visitors should not be neglected.

It was practically settled that there would be an exposition early next year, but no date was set. Many favored the month of March, others May. President Tatham, however, appointed Messrs. J. A. H. Dressel, treasurer, of Hartley & Graham; Charles Daly of Schoverling, Daly & Gales, and Alfred Chassaud of the Overman Wheel Company a committee to decide the time for holding the exposition, and report recommendations as to arrangements at a meeting to be held at the rooms of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company on the afternoon of Sept. 16, when conclusive action will be taken.

Many of the members of the association said yesterday that the efforts of The New-York Times to promote and sustain interest in the first exposition was recognized and appreciated. In the columns of space devoted to pointing out and praising the attractions of the novel exhibition special notice was taken of the displays of the taxidermists, the wonderful aviary of "heads," the exhibition of the implements of angling and the chase, the devices for rational outdoor recreation, the ethnological exhibit of Indian Commissioner George Bird Grinnell, the snug camps of the various exhibitors, the displays of the sporting literati, the characteristics of the guides and hunters in the camps, and the sporting cyclorama at the east end of the Garden.

The possibility of grouping such attractions at comparatively short notice, and in the crudity of a first attempt apparently influences those who desire a second exposition under much more favorable auspices. Last year public interest was not thoroughly aroused until the second day. Next year this mistake will not be made.

In regard to the date of the next exposition The New-York Times last year published a letter from a well-known angler, who asked that if it was possible the date be changed from May to before the opening of the trout season, because afterward anglers would be away from the city. The suggestion came too late, as contracts that could not be annulled had been signed. It is possible that should there be an exposition in 1896 it will begin March 16, F. W. Sanger of the Madison Square Garden having announced that that week has not been booked for any attraction.

SUPT. ALDRIDGE'S CONDITION IMPROVED

Physicians Believe that an Operation Will Be Unnecessary.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works was reported to-night as resting easy. A consultation of physicians was held this evening, and they agreed that he was slightly improved.

Mr. Aldridge passed a restless night, but seemed somewhat improved all day. Dr. David Little of Rochester, his family physician, and Drs. Van Der Veer, Blair, and Balch of this city held a consultation this morning, and concluded that unless something unforeseen happened, an operation would not be necessary. They found the patient's condition such that Dr. Little decided that he could safely return to Rochester, which he did this morning on the Empire State express.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Finishing Touches

add much to a piece of furniture. Attention to detail is all-important. As much care is bestowed upon the finish of our furniture as upon the design and style. Some of our magnificent heavy sideboards and dining tables of antique oak, with the beautiful dark richness of the Flemish finish, are models of high-grade art. Enriched with that attention to detail which characterizes all of our furniture.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A Cordial Invitation

TO VISIT
"The Linen Store"

is extended to all visitors to the city. An inspection of the comprehensive assortment of everything in linen for household use there displayed will doubtless prove profitable to those seeking thoroughly reliable housekeeping linens, and interesting to all who enjoy seeing the finest examples of the linen manufacturer's skill.

The collection includes, in addition to staple goods for general use, an unusually fine line of novel art fabrics for needlework, and specialties in articles for table decoration; also the newest patterns in pure linen handkerchiefs in great variety.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.
(Opposite 5th Avenue Hotel.)

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey's last excursion for the season to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad will leave the station, foot of Liberty Street, at 8:30 A. M. to-morrow. The train will include a lunch car. A four hours' stay in the mountains will be allowed, and the party will arrive home at 9 P. M.

—The six men arrested on Monday morning for gambling at the Columbia Club were arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. They were paroled in custody of counsel until to-morrow afternoon.

—Raymond & Whitcomb have arranged an attractive tour to California. The party will leave New-York Oct. 22, spend a day in Chicago, and proceed to San Diego by way of Kansas City and Santa Fé.

—The body of the man who was killed by a train of freight cars in front of 161 Eleventh Avenue on Sunday was yesterday identified as that of John Cannon of 517 West Thirty-eighth Street.

—John Linton Chapman and his wife, who made charges against each other of assault and theft, were discharged by Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday.

—The steamship Tacoma is due to arrive at this port with mails from China and Japan on Thursday morning. Mails for China and Japan will close at 6:30 P. M. on Sept. 15.

—There will be music at Mount Morris Park at 8 o'clock to-night by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—The will of Mrs. Susan W. Talmage, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, was admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court yesterday. The will is dated Sept. 30, 1875, and was filed Aug. 7. The property, which is all bequeathed to Dr. Talmage, is valued at $166,000. Dr. Talmage qualified as executor, and was sworn in by the Surrogate.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday complimented Patrolmen McKenna and Rogers of the police boat Judge Moore for their heroic work in rescuing Michael Cosgrove, who fell overboard from the steamer Taurus on Saturday.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday, but attended the outing of the Charles J. Haubert Battery of the Twenty-seventh Ward, to College Point, L. I. They will meet this afternoon.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow afternoon.

—Brooklyn public baths were patronized last week by 9,545 persons.

Yonkers.

—The various free schools of the city reopened for the Fall season yesterday morning with a full complement of teachers and scholars. All the schoolhouses have been overhauled, cleaned, and put in first-class condition. The sanitary conditions of several have been greatly improved.

—Capt. John C. Pruyn of the Fourth Separate Company has been appointed a member of the Board of Awards of the National Guard of the State. The work of the board is in regard to the presentations of all medals, awards, &c.

—Thirty Grand Army veterans, mostly members of Kitching Post; a number of citizens, and several ladies have gone to Louisville to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—The Yonkers Railroad Company had a large gang of men at work yesterday putting in additional switches and curves at the jun

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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FASSETT'S HARD BATTLE

Platt Has Decreed that He Shall Not Go to the State Convention,

TREACHERY AND FRAUD ARE CHARGED

The A. P. A. Is Working to Cause Fassett's Downfall, and He and His Followers Possibly May Bolt.

ELMIRA, Sept. 9.—The fight which Jacob Sloat Fassett is making against the Platt forces in Chemung County surpasses anything that has been seen in the way of politics here in recent years.

The struggle which the ex-Senator, who only three years ago was Mr. Platt's candidate for Governor, is forced to make to secure a seat as a delegate in the State Convention has overshadowed every other consideration in the Republican camp. There is such a degree of heat in it that old-time warriors in the party are calling each other hard names, accusing their former political allies of "treachery," "fraud," and "dirty politics," and are so bitter that the party is split wide apart, and can hardly get together again in this campaign.

Caucuses are to be held Thursday night in many parts of the city, and it would cause no surprise if broken heads were one of the results.

It is charged by the anti-Platt men that the Republican machine is spending money with lavish hands, and they say the only question now in the fight is, "How much is to be sent here?"

"If they make it $20,000 they will win. If the figure is $15,000 the chances are even. If it is limited to $10,000 they are defeated," said one of the most prominent Republicans in the county to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "All decency has been abandoned by the machine. It is a question of dollars and cents with them."

Mr. Fassett is devoting his entire time to the canvass. His chief lieutenants are W. N. Conklin, Chairman of the County Committee and L. G. Rathbun, Chairman of the City Committee. The ex-Senator s headquarters are at his offices in Masonic Temple, and from morning until night he is there in close and secret conference with the ward workers. They come and go in throngs. Two messengers are kept fairly busy keeping the arrivals properly announced, and seeing to it that each gets his turn for an audience with the ex-Senator. The place is one of as much activity as is the headquarters of a State Committee three days before election.

It is said there is not a Republican voter in this city, which claims a population of 35,000 to 40,000, who has not been interviewed on the question of his loyalty to the ex-Senator. The school district canvasses of the country towns is no more close than this. Every string that can be pulled is drawn taut. All the intrigues and manipulations of adept schemers in politics are industriously carried on, and all that skill and strength can do in the way of influencing voters is being done.

The spectacle is edifying. It is a struggle on the part of the ex-Senator to save his political neck from being crushed by the wheels of the Platt machine.

It is conceded that that would mean an end to any political aspirations he may have for a long time to come. The newspaper which he controls—The Elmira Advertiser—the leading Republican paper in this section, is one of his weapons. It is making a hot fight, and in plain English accuses the Platt men of unscrupulous and underhanded methods.

On the part of Mr. Platt the fight is being carried on by James Bacon, Dr. Henry Flood, ex-Congressman Thomas S. Flood, and numerous members of the County Committee. Dr. Flood has an enthusiasm in his work, for he has a personal grievance against the ex-Senator. He was formerly Postmaster of Elmira, and while holding that position Mr. Fassett preferred charges against him to President Harrison, demanding his removal from office. This is Dr. Flood's time to avenge himself.

A dialogue which The Times's correspondent heard in a street car here may throw some light on the unwholesome situation, as it is regarded here. Two men—as, indeed, are nearly every other two men whom one finds in conversation—were discussing the fight.

"Eighty per cent. of the best Republican sentiment of the county is in favor of Fassett," said one.

"Exactly," replied the other.

"Eighty per cent. of the sentiment is with Fassett, but sentiment don't buy votes."

The charge is made by Mr. Fassett that offices, State, National, and local, now and hereafter, have been bartered for caucus support of Platt delegates, and a loud outcry is made against this sort of dickering.

The present situation is the result of influences which have been at work for more than a year, and the inside of the fight is said to be the best illustration of the relentless, sleepless variety of politics which Mr. Platt plays which has come to the surface in many a day. It is a game at which ex-Senator Fassett, however brilliant, aggressive, and magnetic he may be, cannot play with even chances of success. He is finding that the Tioga statesman never sleeps.

When Mr. Fassett wanted the nomination for Governor last year all the Republicans of Chemung County were with him, and there was no word too good for them to say of him. They rallied around him as the favorite son of the county. The county machine was with him. Col. Archie Baxter, an orator whose powers awoke the Republican Convention to fine sympathy for a man soon to be defeated, placed Mr. Fassett's name before the delegates—and even then, with a record of defeat behind him, his friends hailed him as one who would be a giant shortly—as soon as Mr. Morton were out of the way, perchance.

But at once Mr. Fassett spoke of "the chains" rattling about the necks of the delegates, and from that time, so it is said, Mr. Platt resolved that this sort of thing must be stopped, and began laying the pipes to end the ex-Senator's political career.

As soon as Mr. Fassett's position against Platt was known, from the little pinacle on which he stood—a pinacle as high as the Chemung County organization could build it—he was hailed as "the leader of the anti-Platt forces."

From that moment the Tioga man began to undermine that pinnacle, and Mr. Fassett, standing at the top, did not know it.

Mr. Platt's political methods have been fairly well advertised in some sections of this State. He takes no vacation. He finds "exhilaration" in politics, and this exhilaration is evidently one of his daily needs.

Mr. Fassett, declaring against Mr. Platt, went to California, and when he went Mr. Platt began making inroads on the County Committee. Mr. Fassett did not know it. When he wanted this committee this year he, too late, found it out.

Now, in the thick of the fight, while the Chairman of the organization remains with him, the greater number of the County Committee are with the "boss."

"Who built the machine in Chemung County which is now trying to macerate Mr. Fassett's political body?"

For years he was in the Senate, by grace of Thomas C. Platt, and while there he attained prominence as the leader of the Republicans on the floor. He attained prominence in National politics, and when Harrison was a candidate the first time he was Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Working in harmony with Mr. Platt, he had something to say in the dispensing of National patronage. In short, Mr. Fassett "ran with the machine," and this makes more difficult now the praiseworthy attempt to beat Mr. Platt—who is regarded as the machine—in Chemung County.

There are Republicans in this county who have not seen the great light which reveals the hideousness of boss rule. They were not with Fassett when he saw the error of his way and resolved upon a change, and they still cling to the organization. However just and righteous may be Mr. Fassett's present cause, he is handicapped, because the element in the party, taught by him, still regards the organization as an almost sacred thing.

In the preparations for this campaign new methods were decided on in the way of holding caucuses. They were to be by enrollment—a thing somewhat similar to the Republican plan in New-York City. There were committees in the various wards of this city to conduct this enrollment, and an Appellate Committee, whose duty it was to correct any errors claimed on the part of voters. This was Mr. Fassett's idea, designed to prevent any but Republicans in good and regular standing from taking part in the caucuses.

When it came time for these various committees to go to work there was further evidence of the insidious work of the machine leaders. Instead of being Fassett committees, many of them were composed of Platt men, and the Appellate Board was controlled by Platt. The machinery had simply been gobbled up before Mr. Fassett and his friends knew what was in the wind, and when it came to correcting the lists, this Appellate Board went into star chamber proceedings.

A cry of fraud arose from the Fassett hosts. The claim was made that lifelong Republicans, who have lived in this city since the early history of the party, were compelled to come before the board and produce evidence of their rights to participate in the caucuses.

In one ward, it is said, the proceedings were so high-handed that a riot was at one time threatened. One Republican appeared and asked that his name be put on the list, if it was not there already.

"Your name is not there, and we don't want it there," was the reply, "because you're a Fassett man."

Proceedings of this sort aroused the followers of the ex-Senator, and there have been cries of fraud in all quarters.

The A. P. A. is in the fight.

Senator Fassett's friends say that this is one of the most serious elements against which he had to contend. The A. P. A. is against the ex-Senator.

"The most absurd stories, the most nonsensical charges, have been brought to influence this element against me," said Mr. Fassett to The Times's correspondent. "Men have been going about the streets trying to influence votes against me by saying that I employ Catholics in my family, that I have been liberal toward Catholics in public matters, and a hundred similar statements are made to try to influence Republicans against me.

"The fight has developed the most disreputable kind of political work—the nastiest mess that has been stirred up in this county since I can remember."

Astute politicians here predict that there will be a bolt of the Fassett crowd from the County Convention if it turns out that he is defeated at the primaries, and, while Fassett's friends will not admit it, if the caucuses were to be held to-day he would be beaten. A majority of the county organization is against him, the bulk of the machinery is against him, and the machine stops at nothing which stands in its way.

Spectators of the fight say that unless Fassett wins, the defeat at the primaries will be worse than a defeat by the convention, and for this reason they believe he is ready for a bolt. There will doubtless be contests from some of the ward primaries, and if Fassett men fail to get seats enough to control, taking the Chairman of the committee with them, they will walk out.

Of course the State Convention will be controlled by Platt, and Fassett would much prefer to be thrown out of the councils of his party by the "boss," who is his avowed enemy, than to suffer defeat at the hands of a majority of voters in his own county. Should there be a bolt, then the fight will be kept up indefinitely, but if Mr. Fassett surrenders after the primaries, it will be for a very protracted period.

ELSWORTH IN THE LEAD.

The Platt Men Will Probably Control the Thirty-first District.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The key to the situation of the Thirty-first District Republican Senatorial Convention will be carried to Albion to-morrow by Judge North of Genesee County. So far as appears on the surface, there are only two candidates to-night—Elsworth of Lockport, who controls Niagara County's seven delegates, and ex-Senator Pitts of this place, controlling Orleans County's seven votes. Genesee County has no Senatorial candidate, but County Judge North has his eye on the Supreme bench, and all Genesee County wants him to get there, for he has been given full control of all delegates from that county. Whether he would rather have Niagara County's two delegates in the Judicial Convention than Orleans County's two remains to be seen.

It appears that Elsworth's law partner, Potter, also has aspirations toward the bench, and this is likely to worry North in throwing his Senatorial delegates that way. There is a rumor that Potter is "hanging a large bluff" for the benefit of his partner's Senatorial boom, and that he will step gracefully down as soon as Elsworth's nomination is assured. Anyway, Judge North has the say, and to-morrow's result will tell what he has decided on. Of the Judicial delegates, Potter has two and Laughlin of Buffalo two. It looks to-night as though Elsworth would get the nomination.

HORACE WHITE FOR SENATOR.

The Thirty-eighth District Defeats the Belden Candidate.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Francis Hendricks is magnanimous and astute. By a clever play in the Republican County Convention to-day he satisfied his own faction, conciliated the Beldenites, and paved the way to a nearer approach to harmony in his party than has been reached in many years past.

Horace White, the idol of the Hendricks-Hiscock faction, was nominated by acclamation for State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District, and under existing circumstances his election seems assured by a good majority. White is just thirty years of age. He has never held office. He is the oldest son of Horace K. White and a nephew of Andrew D. White. He is a lawyer.

Jay B. Kline, who was Belden's losing nominee for Mayor in the three-cornered fight of two years ago, was nominated for District Attorney on the first ballot. Kline is now first assistant in the office.

Judge Irving G. Vann and Frank H. Hiscock named the following delegates to the Fifth Judicial District Convention, to be held here Sept. 26: J. B. Brooks, M. E. Driscoll, C. G. Baldwin, William Cowie, Charles E. Ide, E. N. Wilson, De Forest Settle, W. H. Gallup, Horace White, George B. Leonard, D. E. Petit, and E. A. Hill.

Young Houghton's Unerring Aim.

William Patten Houghton, twelve years old, a resident of New-York, who attends school at Lawrenceville, N. J., while camping in the Adirondacks, was fortunate enough to bring down at the first shot a handsome four-year-old deer. It happened to be the first deer secured this season by a guest of the Stevens House, Lake Placid, N. Y. The party consisted of four boys in charge of the noted guide Sam Barton. Both the guide and George Stevens pronounced the deer's antlers unusually handsome.

THE CONVENTION HOUSE

Alhambra Hall, Syracuse, Where the Democrats Will Meet.

HERE THE ANTI-SNAPPERS GATHERED

Once a Skating Rink, but Since Used for Notable Political Gatherings —Delegates to be Warmly Welcomed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Alhambra, in which the Democratic State Convention is to be held, has been the scene of many stirring political gatherings, and of not a few important conventions. It will be a long time before the memory of that remarkable gathering of May 30, 1892—the "dandelion convention"—fades away. The delegation of anti-snappers who went from the Alhambra to Chicago had an influence upon the Nation's destiny.

One other Democratic Convention, that of 1889, had been held in the Alhambra. Secretary of State Rice, State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, and the others nominated at that time, were elected by a large majority. That was not so unusual, for it was expected that the Democratic ticket would win, but the claim that success is sure to be won by tickets nominated in the Alhambra seems to be borne out by the story of the Republican State Convention held there in 1893, when the ticket headed by Secretary of State Roberts, was nominated, to be elected afterward by a tidal wave majority. Whether there is a favor shown by the gods that rule over political destinies upon the Alhambra nominees remains to be seen, but there is not a loyal Democrat in this section but believes that this Fall's ticket will be swept to victory.

Alhambra Hall,
The Place Where the Democratic Convention Will Be Held in Syracuse.

The great hall has held the conventions of the younger parties on a number of occasions. The Henry George convention, when Father McGlynn was batting with might and main among the advocates of the single tax, was perhaps the most notable, and the crowd which Father McGlynn addressed at that time was possibly the largest that ever gathered in the Alhambra.

The Prohibitionists have been there several times for their State Conventions, and on one occasion ex-Gov. John P. St. John entertained a tremendous audience with his original and forcible eloquence. During Presidential campaigns some of the greatest mass meetings in the country have been held there, and most of the leading orators of the day have spoken from its platform.

Although the Alhambra was built originally as a roller-skating rink, it is a permanent and substantial structure, covered with corrugated iron, and imposing in its proportions. When the roller-skating fad became a thing of the past, and Syracuse began to acquire as a convention city, the advisability of turning the Alhambra into a great meeting hall was readily apparent to George H. McChesny, the owner, a prominent Syracuse lumber dealer, and, by erecting an immense stage at the west end of the rink, he transformed it into a theatre. This venture, however, did not prove successful, and, although numerous theatrical enterprises have been started in the Alhambra, none of them have found the public favor. So the Alhambra has come to be first, a convention hall, and, secondly, a popular place for musical festivals, church fairs, charity balls, and the like. It is very well adapted in many ways for convention purposes. Its roof is held in place by a series of immense trussed arches of polished Georgia pine, and these permit of an arrangement of decorations which could hardly be surpassed.

The Alhambra, during a State Convention of any importance, presents a scene of bewildering splendor, for the circular roof is always lost behind a maze of National emblems arranged in artistic form with a lavish hand, and the local committee which has in charge the decorations for the coming convention intend to completely surpass all previous efforts. The plans indicate that the interior will be surprisingly beautiful when the convention is called to order.

An immense platform is to be built out from that already in place in the hall, and this will be banked with an arrangement of the choicest foliage plants and flowers that can be secured. Every possible facility will be on hand for the rapid dispatch of business, and particular attention will be paid to the accommodations of the State press. Thirty-five hundred people can be comfortably seated in the Alhambra, and it is claimed that as many as 6,000 have been gathered under its roof at one time.

For the convention 1,200 seats will probably be placed on the main floor, and a considerable space for standing room will be left in the rear of the hall. The gallery will accommodate about 500 spectators, and there will be room for about 300 chairs on the platform. The General Arrangement Committee, which consists of Col. J. W. Yale, Riley V. Miller, and J. D. Morgan, has forwarded plans of the hall to Secretary Charles R. De Freest of the State Committee, who is expected in town next week to arrange for the seating of delegates. A local subscription list in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements is being swelled every day, and the committee will not lack for funds to do its work in a satisfactory way.

All of the local hotels are engaged to their fullest capacity for the convention, and it is confidently expected that the attendance will be very large. The State Democracy men are reserving accommodations for 105 at the Vanderbilt House, and the Shepard delegates have taken a whole floor of the Yates Hotel. The convention hall is on James Street, just north of the Oswego Canal, and is within two blocks of all of the leading hotels.

Attempt to Blow Up a Church.

GREENVILLE, Mich., Sept. 9.—An attempt was made on Sunday morning to blow up the First Congregational Church of this city with dynamite. The charge was placed under the cornerstone, but, not being put in far enough, little damage was done. The supposition is that the attempt was made for the purpose of obtaining a large sum of money that is reported to have been deposited in the cornerstone when the church was built.

Cigars and Silks Seized.

Custom House Inspectors McCort and O'Neill seized yesterday on board the bark Lucy Nichol, which arrived Saturday from Hongkong, 2,050 cigars, nineteen yards of silk, and ten dozen silk handkerchiefs which were not on the manifest. The value of the goods seized is $500. The Lucy Nichol was consigned to Smith & Shippen, 91 Wall Street, and is lying at Pier 88 East River.

MORE ROOM FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

About 250,000 Boys and Girls Begin Another Year of Education—Quarters Provided for 15,000 More Pupils.

At least 250,000 girls and boys began their year's work yesterday in the public schools of the city, under the guidance of about 4,000 teachers.

Additional accommodation for about 15,000 children is now ready, or will be by Nov. 1.

In the Eleventh Ward, Grammar School No. 88 has been enlarged by the addition of twelve classrooms. In the Twelfth Ward the old part of the building of Grammar School No. 43, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been replaced by a new building with eighteen classrooms. A new building at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, containing forty-eight classrooms, with accommodation for manual training and gymnasium instruction, will make room for the primary scholars of School No. 19, who now occupy a leased building at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. A similar change will be made by the opening of the new school building at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to which the pupils of Primary School No. 23 will be transferred. The rental of $5,000 a year for the premises on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, will thus be saved. The building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has been increased by eight classrooms.

In the Seventeenth Ward, at Ninth Street and First Avenue, a new building for Primary School No. 22 has been put up. The old building at this location was condemned in 1891 as unsafe, and attempts were made to secure ground for larger quarters. These efforts were unsuccessful, and the new building to which the pupils have been transferred from the old church in Eleventh Street, occupies the site of the old one.

In the Twenty-second Ward two changes have been made. An entirely new building with thirty-five classrooms, to be ready Nov. 1, is going up at Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue. This is the site of the old Grammar School No. 9. In the meanwhile some of the scholars are accommodated in the building at the Boulevard and Eighty-second Street. The second change is an addition of six classrooms to Grammar School No. 58, in West Fifty-second Street.

Grammar School No. 87, in West Seventy-seventh Street, has been enlarged by twelve classrooms, with gymnasium and library accommodation. Another change in the Twenty-third Ward is an addition of eight classrooms to Primary School No. 33, in One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

The old building of Grammar School No. 66 has been replaced by a new structure of twenty-one classrooms at Church Street and Weber's Lane.

Whether the 15,000 additional scholars thus provided for will include all who have hitherto been forced out of the public schools is an open question. Ex-President Knox of the Board of Education estimated last Spring that 5,000 extra sittings would be needed, while the figures of the Board of Health on the same subject were 50,000.

President Maclay of the Board of Education has ordered a canvass to be made of the city, with a view to determining just how many applicants are unprovided for.

ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER ON THE BRIDGE

Trustees Discussed the Matter—The Chief Engineer Will Report.

But four of the Bridge Trustees attended the meeting yesterday, and since this did not constitute a quorum, few matters were passed on. Those present were President Howell, Seth L. Keeney, and Trustees Page and Henriques.

The question of electrical motive power for the propulsion and switching of the trains on the bridge was discussed. Mr. Page moved to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer, with instructions to report as soon as possible and to obtain from the different corporations plans and specifications for the project.

The monthly receipts from carriage ways and railroad amounted to $89,335.72, a slight increase over August, 1894.

Treasurer Barr's statement showed cash receipts for the month of August, $353,282.18; expenditures, $99,387.27; cash in bank and on hand, $253,894.91.

WILL BE A MODEL STATION HOUSE

Ninth Precinct Police Will Soon Have a New Building.

Work will soon be begun on the new station house for the Ninth Police Precinct, which is to be built at 133, 135, and 137 Charles Street. The plans have been submitted to the Controller for his approval, and as soon as bonds are issued the Police Commissioners will advertise for bids for the construction of the building.

The new station house will be the first one erected under the reform Commissioners. It is to be a model house. There will be a stable attached for the accommodation of a patrol wagon and horses. An office will be provided for the inspection of the west side districts. There will be toilet and bath rooms for the men in each dormitory floor. The building will be fire proof and will contain all conveniences. The cost will be about $95,000.

Extent of New-Jersey's Forest Fires.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—The recent forest fires in South Jersey are estimated to have destroyed 7,000 acres of forest. The timber burned by the fires included most of the valuable timber in the State. It has been ascertained that the fires were started by careless cranberry poachers, who threw lighted matches in the dry grass, thus setting the grass on fire. The damage done by the fires amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Resigns to Take a Presidency.

George D. Eldridge, the Third Vice President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, has resigned to accept the Presidency of the Massachusetts National Life Association, with headquarters at Westfield, Mass. It has not been decided yet whether the connection of Mr. Eldridge with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life will cease entirely.

Thirty Years a Fireman.

The friends and associates of Fireman John Griffin of Engine Company No. 35 assembled at his home, 542 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Sunday and presented to him a testimonial and a gold badge in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment to the Fire Department.

MRS. FLEMING KEEPS CALM

Not Broken Down, the Warden of the Tombs Says.

THE INQUEST WILL BEGIN TO-DAY

Police Still Confident that They Can Make Out a Case Against the Woman—What Assistant District Attorney McIntyre Says.

Sensational stories were printed in several of the afternoon papers yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Fleming, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, suspected of having administered poison to her mother, Mrs. M. Evelina Bliss, was breaking down. It was further asserted that Mrs. Fleming had fainting spells, and was unable to leave her cot, and that it had been deemed necessary to have the prison physician attend to her.

Warden Fallon ended this little romance later yesterday, when to a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"That story is absolutely devoid of truth."

"Then Mrs. Fleming is not confined to her bed?" asked the reporter.

"No," replied the Warden. "So far as I am aware, Mrs. Fleming's health is as good as it was on the day she was received. If it were otherwise I certainly would have heard of it. Mrs. Fleming may have had a slight temporary indisposition, but it certainly has not been necessary to call upon the services of a medical man. Mrs. Fleming is cool, calm, and collected."

Mrs. McAuliffe, the matron at the Tombs, said that Mrs. Fleming had been slightly indisposed during the night, but that her illness, if such it might be termed, was not of a serious nature.

Interest centres in the inquest, which will be begun before Coroner O'Meagher this morning. It is not likely that the proceedings will take long, but whatever may be the outcome of the Coroner's investigation, there is no doubt that the case against Mrs. Fleming will be laid before the Grand Jury, and an indictment ordered on circumstantial evidence. The witnesses have all received strict injunctions not to discuss the case with any one.

Capt. Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, as well as his subordinates, are confident that they will be able to prove Mrs. Fleming's connection with the murder. Capt. Thompson visited Police Headquarters yesterday morning and had a long talk about the case with Acting Inspector McCullagh. Then he went to the Central Criminal Court Building and saw both Coroner O'Meagher and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. When asked if he anticipated any new developments, Capt. Thompson yawned and replied, "Not that I know of." The Captain refused to tell the whereabouts of Detective Moore, and said in reply to questions, "Moore is on duty, and will reappear, I guess, when the time comes."

Capt. Thompson denied that any search is being made for Tuebner, and said that, in his opinion, the man cannot be implicated in the case at all.

"There is nothing," continued Capt. Thompson, "in all this talk about this man who is a friend of the Bliss family. He will be on hand when wanted. He simply got out of sight to avoid the notoriety that might result from the publication of the strange stories about Mrs. Bliss's death. What he has done or has not done, so far as it does not relate in any way to the poisoning case, is of no interest to me. I will say also that there was nothing in the story of the tartar emetic sold to Disbrow for his horse. That has been thoroughly investigated, and the powders accounted for."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, in discussing the case yesterday, said it was evident that whoever is guilty of concocting the plot that resulted in the death of Mrs. Bliss must have made himself or herself familiar with all the testimony adduced at the trial of Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, convicted of poisoning Gustave Baum.

"In this case," continued Mr. McIntyre, "an interesting and difficult problem presents itself. Was the antimony given for its poisonous effects, or was it simply administered to prevent the arsenic from being absorbed into the tissues after the arsenic had accomplished it fatal work? If it were administered before the arsenic, then, from the peculiar nature of the drug, it would be necessary to administer the poison in small doses, and to keep up thereby the continual irritation that would result in dissolution by exhaustion. This result in many ways also simulates the peculiar features of such diseases as dysentery.

"As soon as I read of the finding of antimony in the stomach of Mrs. Bliss I knew from all the facts reported that death could not have resulted from that drug alone, for the history of the case did not correspond with the history of antimonial poisonings as I became familiar with them during the Meyer case."

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert who figured in the Carlyle Harris and Buchanan murder cases, is the latest lawyer to be added to the formidable array of counsel retained to defend Mrs. Fleming.

Coroner O'Meagher has not determined in what order he will call the witnesses, but at the District Attorney's office yesterday it was said that it would not be the policy of the District Attorney to bring out all the evidence at this time, but only enough to hold the prisoner.

It was admitted yesterday that the police had been unable to learn at what drug store the tartar emetic or arsenic had been purchased which had been put into the food given to Mrs. Bliss.

Detective Sawyer is still at work on the case, and yesterday morning visited the Bliss flat, at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue. He said that there was nothing new in the case, and that he was not at liberty to say any more.

Mrs. Van Noden, the agent of the house, refused to give any information as to the whereabouts of the younger members of the family.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the analytical chemist who made the analysis of the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, writes to The New-York Times as follows: Papers in this city have published part of the report he rendered in the case to the District Attorney and to Coroner O'Meagher. Dr. Scheele further says:

"This has brought me in a rather delicate position toward those authorities, as I had instructions not to publish anything in reference to the Bliss poison case. Wherever those two papers received their information is not in my power to state, but you may rest assured that they did not receive the matter from me or any one connected with me in the case."

Lawyer Brooke, accompanied by Dr. Scheele, called at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon and asked to see Dr. Scheele's report. Coroner O'Meagher said the case was now in the hands of the District Attorney, and to see the report it was necessary to get his consent. Col. Fellows had gone for the day, consequently Mr. Brooke was not allowed to see the document.

Coroner O'Meagher told Mr. Brooke that there was no intention at present of exhuming the body, but if it should be done he would be notified.

COLORED MEN TO CONFER

A National Conference to Discuss Race Problems, to Meet in Detroit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—As the result of a plan originated by two of Chicago's leading colored citizens, a national conference of prominent colored people in the United States will convene at Detroit, Sept. 12, to discuss perplexing race problems. The conference will be of a week or ten days' duration. John G. Jones and E. H. Morris, the Chicago originators of the plan, said:

"We have already held a preliminary meeting in Indianapolis, when it was decided to call a National meeting of representative colored citizens. We expect to have a great gathering, and to accomplish much good for our race, now left without a leader or an advocate, through the death of Frederick Douglass."

The call which has been issued for the meeting states that it is for the purpose of deliberating upon the present condition, and upon principles and measures important to the welfare, progress, and general improvement of the colored race.

Dr. E. W. Burnette Improving.

The condition of Dr. Edward W. Burnette of 115 West Thirty-fourth Street, who is dangerously ill from cancer of the face, was reported to be slightly improved yesterday.

RAN DOWN IN THE EAST RIVER

Small Sailboat and Transfer Boat In Collision—A Woman Knocked Overboard and Drowned.

A collision took place on the East River early yesterday between a small sailboat and Transfer Boat No. 3 of the New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad. A Mrs. Marsh of 131 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned. Her husband, and child, and a man whose name the police do not know, were saved by the deck hands on the transfer boat, and landed in Jersey City.

The transfer boat in charge of Pilot Joseph Young of 249 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, left the freight dock at the foot of Willis Avenue with thirteen filled cars on board at 1:45 o'clock, and proceeded slowly down the East River. As she neared Pier 40, at the foot of Pike Street, a small boat put out from the New-York shore and stood across the river directly in front of the transfer boat, which was going at a good pace.

The whistle was blown but the occupants of the sailboat paid no attention to it, and kept on their course. Pilot Young signalled the engineer to reverse his engines, but the boat's headway was such that the backward motion of the screw had but little effect.

The sailboat kept right on in spite of the blowing of the whistle. When the big boat was almost upon her, the man at the helm saw his danger and attempted to bring his craft about, but was too late. The overhanging deck of the transfer boat struck the mast, snapping it off and the sailboat itself disappeared.

The strong ebb tide carled the wreck of the small boat from beneath the larger vessel, and ropes were thrown to the survivors who were clinging to the crushed hull. By good fortune they caught them and were drawn safely to the deck. Marsh, the owner of the boat, held his child in his arms. He fainted, but was brought to by restoratives and gave his name and address. He said his wife was with him in the sailboat, and that she had been knocked overboard by the first shock of the collision.

Nothing was known of the accident by the police until Pilot Young went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and told his story. Sergt. Delaney made Young a prisoner, and sent him to the Coroner's office in charge of a patrolman. Coroner Fitzpatrick, upon hearing the account of the accident, discharged the pilot.

SMUGGLING IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Many Citizens of St. John's Involved, with Prominent Supporters of the Present Government.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 9.—More smuggling seizures were made to-day. The ramifications of the smuggling syndicate are proving to be vast. The whole city is honeycombed. Many leading citizens are involved, including several prominent supporters of the Government.

The Government party is split on the question of prosecuting those who are suspected of complicity. A strong faction opposes prosecution; which would involve several of themselves, but a minority, including The Telegram, the Government organ, favors a complete exposure. The Telegram insinuates that one of the members of the Ministry has accepted a retainer to defend the smugglers, and declares that this is a travesty on justice.

Another disgraceful scandal on the part of the Government has just been exposed. The Wreck Commissioner, over a portion of the northeast coast, who has just been appointed, was two years ago sentenced to six months' imprisonment for fraudulent insolvency. Chief Justice Carter, the Administrator of the Governor, will cancel the appointment.

INQUEST OF SEA BEACH DISASTER TO-DAY

Railroad Commissioners Gave No Hearing Yesterday, as Expected.

An inquest on the Sea Beach Railroad disaster of Labor Day, at Woodlawn Station, will be begun this evening at 8 o'clock before Coroner Kene, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn. Engineer Jansen, who had been in charge of the wildcat engine which dashed at full speed into the passenger train, will be represented by Col. E. A. Lamb of Brooklyn.

It was said that the railroad company would maintain that Jansen did not jump from the cab of his engine, but was thrown out.

At the Coroners' office, Brooklyn, it was said that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners had not communicated with the Coroners, and that it was not known when the Commissioners would institute their official investigation. It had been expected that the Commissioners would hold a meeting in Brooklyn yesterday. Alfred C. Chapin of 24 East Fifty-sixth Street, who is a member of the board, went to Albany yesterday morning, and did not expect to return until to-day.

At the office of the Sea Beach Railroad Company, 50 Wall Street, it was said that Michael Rickard and Secretary Charles R. De Freest of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, who visited Woodlawn Station last Wednesday, and made a preliminary examination, had signified that the Commissioners would not be likely to conduct their formal examination until Coroner Kene had completed the inquest.

Some little surprise was manifested at the Coroners' office because the Railroad Commissioners had not told the Coroners what they intended to do. It is expected, however, that at least one of the Commissioners will be present at the inquest.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

Other Cases in Which Executive Clemency Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President has granted pardons in the following cases:

Jacob McAllister, (now in an advanced stage of consumption,) sentenced in Texas to one year's imprisonment and fine for smuggling liquor into Indian Territory; Clark Colling, same offense, sentenced to two years and six months; Gordon Wells, sentenced in Kentucky to sixty days' imprisonment and fine for selling liquor without a license; Charles A. Chamberlain, sentenced in Missouri to two years' imprisonment and fine for perjury, and Samuel Still of Arkansas, sentenced to eighteen months and costs for assault, with intent to kill.

In the case of Thomas Westmorland, who was to have been hanged in Texas on the 13th inst., a respite for five weeks is granted, until Oct. 12.

Pardons have been denied in the cases of C. N. Boyer, sentenced in Mississippi to fifteen months and fine, for violating the pension laws; George East, sentenced in Texas for horse theft, and Daniel De Gracia, sentenced in New-Mexico to six months for adultery.

Upon the Boyer papers, the President writes as follows: "Denied. I shall refuse all applications for pardons in cases involving violation of the pension laws, except when very strong and unusual reasons are presented."

Was It Murder or Suicide?

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 9.—D. P. Conroy, auditor and general office manager of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad, was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having murdered J. H. Miller, commercial agent of the Maricopa and Phoenix, who was found dead in the rear of the company's offices on Saturday night, with a bullet in his temple. The arrest was made on Conroy's admission of having been present when Miller is said to have committed suicide. There had been trouble between the two men, but no threats were made. Railroad officials here believe is was a case of suicide. Both men had been in the service of the company since its organization and were its most trusted officials.

Killed by a Baseball Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A young man, twenty years of age, named Benjamin E. Myers, has just died in this city from the effects of an injury received in a game of baseball played a week ago between two amateur organizations. Myers was sliding to second base and tripped the baseman, who fell heavily upon him, injuring his spine and rupturing a blood vessel. Just before his death, Myers declared that the affair was purely accidental, and no inquest will be held.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Advertising Agents Look for a General Expansion of Business.

GOOD HARVESTS AT FAIR PRICES

Talks with Men Who Feel the Pulse of the Commercial World—Enhanced Demand for Manufactured Goods.

Below will be found a series of brief interviews with advertising agents in this city which point toward an era of business prosperity greater than any which this country has enjoyed for many years.

The men who have been interviewed are brought into close relations with business men of all descriptions whose concerns are situated in every section of the country. Their testimony is especially valuable, because no business expands so much with good times and contracts so rapidly with bad times as that of advertising.

The reasons which these men give for believing that we are at the beginning of an era of great prosperity are various and valuable to the practical student of business conditions. They speak first of increasing business individually—the most accurate barometer of all. They refer to the bountiful harvests at fair prices for the saved crops as the opening of the fountains of distributed wealth. They allude to the scarcity of stocks in all hands, from those of the manufacturer to those of the consumer, as the most prominent factor in enhancing demand. They point out that business firms, corporations, and individuals in all parts of the country have gathered courage from confidence in the business outlook, and are making active preparations to secure patronage by proper publicity.

A. A. ANDERSON—Does a general advertising business, chiefly in the larger city and country dailies. Finds a sentiment of better business everywhere, which has hardly yet developed into action. His customers are preparing to spend money more freely this season than last. H. had several talks with new or reorganized firms which wish to begin judicious advertising.

W. L. BEADNELL—Does a general advertising business. Finds all the signs pointing toward a favorable business season. The city hotels are filled not only with Summer visitors, but with out-of-town buyers. Merchants for whom he does business all speak hopefully of the outlook. Similar optimistic reports reach him from all parts of the country where big crops and low stocks seem to be the rule. Has spent part of his vacation in Canada, where he found trade prospects very good. The wheat crop of Manitoba has never been surpassed either in quantity or quality. The barley crop is also a fine one, which will lead to large transactions between Canadians and the brewers of this country to their mutual profit. As in spite of obstructive duties Canada must always be a large customer of ours, its prosperity is likely to accelerate the movement of business in this country. Is inclined to believe that business suffers from overproduction every ten or eleven years, and that the recent depression is largely due to natural conditions of this kind. If this be so, a fresh era of profitable returns from enterprise has now begun its course. In conclusion he adds: "When in Canada last month I was informed by the representatives of the leading lines of travel, both river and rail, that the American Summer travel was the heaviest in many years. This was also confirmed by my own observation."

HEMAN BURR—Has been thirty-five years in business. Does general advertising over the country. Finds everywhere an improvement in general confidence, leading in his own case to new business and a renewal of old business with enlarged contracts. Crops and confidence the two chief factors in the revival. Business men, now satisfied that the country will be kept free from currency alarms, are increasing their advertising because of the money which the splendid crops will put into circulation.

D. McGREGOR CRERAR—Connections chiefly with banking and publishing houses. Thinks the prospects of Fall trade bright. Some of his banking customers, who are cautious Scotsmen, are of the same opinion and are now advertising with a little more freedom than they have shown since the panic of 1893. Book advertising still quiet, as it is still some time ahead of the regular season.

F. W. DA

in London and Paris than by those in New-York. Found that his regular Wall Street customers agreed with him in his estimate of the outlook.

M. HEIMERDINGER—In business since 1876, and formerly published a trade journal on advertising. Finds that his business during July and August had doubled, compared with the same two months for the last three years. Outlook for Fall and Winter advertising very good indeed. Finds his customers in dry goods, clothing, and in special lines encouraged by the prospect to increase their advertising. Canvassers tell the same story. Favorable sentiment in so many quarters must be based upon profits within sight.

J. A. HIBSON of Hibson & Brother—Been in the advertising business twenty years. Finds everybody talking good business, and thinks that the best possible sign. When men talk dull business their example is infectious, and those who hear them try to hedge and get under cover. When men talked as they were talking now, there was competition among them to secure the advantage of being earliest in the field. Expected to find a splendid season's business in full swing by Sept. 15.

WILLIAM HICKS—Has a long experience in the advertising business. Has many hotel keepers on his list of customers. Finds business steadily progressing toward prosperity. Many of his customers conservative in their estimate of the outlook, but thinks this due to exceptional and not general conditions. Lives in the Oranges, where the difficulty in the hat manufacturing trade has recently been settled by an advance in wages. Old customers renewing contracts; new customers making inquiries.

E. T. HOWARD—Does a general advertising business, including the management of several large silverware and jewelry concerns. Finds these latter customers greatly encouraged by the outlook. As the trade in luxuries is the last to pick up in recovery from depression, he regards this as an infallible sign of good Fall and holiday trade. Finds from a general canvass of his clients that the process of depleting retail stocks which went on for nearly three years is now ended, owing to returning confidence and that liberal orders for new stocks are now coming in. His trade better than it was last year, though it did not suffer then to the same extent as some other lines of advertising, as the bulk of his trade is steady through good seasons and bad. Thinks that the Fall will show a large increase in the amount of advertising done in articles of luxury, as the money to pay for the goods will be in the hands of those who like to buy them.

W. H. H. HULL—Does a general advertising business, particularly dry goods, clothing, and furniture. Finds the outlook better than for a long time past. Season three weeks ahead of time, possibly owing to the short cold spell. Many orders for cuts and estimates received in August which were not due before Sept. 1. A better tone apparent in inland business circles arising from the conviction that we were on the eve of a season of great prosperity. One large mercantile house, which had stopped advertising for the last two years had announced its intention of resuming.

N. W. KEANE—Does a general advertising business, which brings him in contact with all classes. Nothing so full of good omen, to his mind, as his reception by his customers. During the hard times they were ready to accuse him of throwing their money away. Of late they have been positively delighted to see him and to talk business with him. All classes, from the manufacturers to the retailers, anxious to advertise their goods, because they believe there will be an abundant market for them. Thinks that panic has been laid by the heels and that prosperity has taken its place to an extent not yet fully recognized. Thinks that the clearing up of the financial atmosphere has been the chief cause of the restoration of business confidence.

HERBERT BOOTH KING—Does an extensive business in New-York daily papers and in magazines with cuts; also does pamphlet advertising, and has other schemes with novel features. Finds the outlook astonishingly good. Last year several of his regular customers dropped out. This year every one, without exception, is in the ranks again. One manufacturer, with an old-established business, who had never previously advertised, had announced his intention of beginning in a large way this Fall. This was in order to attract the attention of new houses to his line of goods, which were well known to all the older firms in the same business. Thought that the feeling of confidence which seemed to pervade all business men would of itself create a demand for goods, thus breeding and promoting trade.

LYMAN D. MORSE—Has a large business in general and special advertising, including Pears' soap, Beecham's pills, and Cuticura. Thinks the tendency of trade is toward a favorable season for advertising. Says that rich and long-established houses are very conservative in times of panic and dull trade, and curtail their advertising accordingly. Finds that his clients believe that the period of dullness is now at an end, and that the period of prosperity has begun. Has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he finds that confidence in the stability of our currency is slowly but surely returning. Has had no reason personally to complain of the business which he has done during the past two years, but if times had been better its increase would have been indefinitely greater than it has been. Is satisfied that the trade of the country is now fairly on the road to permanent recovery. It has been like a very sick man with several bad relapses, but now so well that there is practically no danger of another relapse.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS—A lifetime's experience. Does a general advertising business, chiefly with the great dailies in the city. Thinks prospects never were better. Has more orders than he had for the past two years, and values especially as an indication the increased liberality in advertising of conservative business men. Has recently returned from a trip on business to Knoxville, Tenn. Everywhere on his route the crops were laughing. No signs of failure anywhere, and the dismal predictions made earlier in the year completely falsified. Great demand for capital in the South, and a disposition shown to use it wisely. Negro, Italian, and Irish laborers work harmoniously together in Tennessee, so that the whole energy of that country is productive with the minimum of waste. Found that men no longer talked about a change of the political Administration as a prerequisite to prosperity. Political agitation at present completely divorced from business prosperity, as far as he could ascertain.

GEORGE P. ROWELL—Thirty-one years' experience and the owner and publisher of Printers' Ink. Does a general business all over the country. Never saw prospects so bright. Bases this view, first, upon the number of advertisers who come to talk business; second, upon the number of Fall orders actually received; third, upon the high spirits of the special agents of the important out-of-town dailies. Two bad years of scrimping and economy had not lessened demand, but increased it. The man who has been accustomed to have three pairs of shoes and had been reduced to one pair would replenish his stock as soon as he felt that his prospects justified it. All that was wanted for a very large retail consumption on account of household stocks allowed to become reduced during the hard times was the certainty of good times, which we had now as soon as we realized it. The advance in price of raw cotton, raw wool, and leather was an important factor in the business situation. With a rise in the price of staples, a rise in the price of their manufactured products must follow. Therefore, shrewd buyers, down to the farmer's wife, who was told that the next case of calicoes would be a cent a yard dearer, were anticipating the course of the market and laying in stocks. Prosperity always came with a rising market, because buyers were anxious to buy when they might be able to sell the goods at an enhanced profit, owing to an advance in the market after they had completed their contracts.

FRANK SEAMAN of the Allen Advertising Agency—Says a man has just given him $100,000 to expend in advertising a new article in the leading dailies of the United States. He feels sure that we are on the eve of very prosperous times. Mr. Seaman says he has just returned from a trip through the Northwest, where every one is talking about the magnificent wheat crop in the Red River Valley. One railroad manager told him that the crop was so large he would not have cars enough to haul it. The General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern said that crops were never better in the districts covered by his line. The land agent of the Great Northern told him that he had never seen in his experience so many applications for new farms. Mr. Seaman went to the General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to ask about the corn crop, and was told that the early crop was perfect, and that the later crops promised to be quite as good. Eastman, the kodak man, who had partly shut down on advertising last year, was preparing to resume this season on a larger scale than before. Some of the standard bicycle companies, which had stopped advertising because they had received more orders than they could fill, had now caught up, and were preparing to advertise extensively again. Many railroad companies which had cut down their advertising to the smallest possible space were taking heart at the prospects of the crops and general business, and would resume their larger advertisements this Fall. This better business sentiment pervaded every class and every section of the country.

A. A. SEAVER, Secretary of the National Advertising Company—Does business for large general advertisers throughout the country. Thinks conditions for Fall and Winter business favorable, and believes that this city is sure of an excellent local Fall trade. More liberal credits by the banks due to the return of confidence an important factor in extending the retail trade. Believes that large general advertisers will be cautious before increasing their expenditures until they can pay for them out of increased profits on outstanding advertisements. Thinks that the time will come as soon as the money paid for the crops gets into general circulation. Finds conditions very healthy, owing to the small stocks held by retailers in every article which could be turned into cash at any price during the hard times. The warning of the panic was needed to restrain men from overtrading on small capital; the result will be greater business economy, more satisfactory distributions and collections, and a diminution of purely speculative enterprises.

JULES P. STORM—Does a city business exclusively, his list of customers including many real estate men, bankers, and dry goods houses. Thinks that the settlement of the financial question in favor of a stable currency has started every line of business into activity. Was told by one of the largest dry goods merchants in the city that his business was 78 per cent. better this Summer than last. Finds that business men of all classes, particularly those who have plenty of capital, are daily increasing the quantity of their advertisements. Is sure that good trade is bound to be with us, because confidence has been restored, and the men who were croakers are no longer making their fellows afraid of losing money in well-planned business ventures. Sees a good time in prospect for the real estate market, owing to the coming into the market of several large properties which have been held up by trustees for the past two years on account of too little competition among buyers of small and moderate-sized lots.

J. WALTER THOMPSON—Large magazine and general advertising business for twenty years past. Says he has never seen such business prospects in all his experience. To take what had happened already in his own business as a guide to the future he had done twice as much business last July as the July previous, and one-third more than he had done in 1892, which was the best year he ever had. Had recently taken a trip west as far as Omaha, and east as far as Boston. Met 100 of his customers and found them full of business. This was not East or West, but everywhere; it was in the atmosphere. When men were placing orders thirty-five and forty days before they wanted them executed it was a sign that they were confident of making sales to liquidate the indebtedness which they had incurred. Merchants were about square to begin a prosperous season; owing little and with small stocks on hand. Before the bad times they were investing any money they made above living expenses in speculative schemes outside of their own business. Since the hard times began they have been putting their savings in their own business, making it solid and able to stand any assault. This was a splendid foundation upon which to erect a substantial Fall business with large profits.

W. H. TURNER, Manager of the Securities Advertising Agency—Is largely in the street-car advertising business, as well as in the general advertising business, the Street Railway Advertising Company, of which the Securities Agency is an offshoot, owning franchises for advertising in the lines of the Metropolitan Traction Company, the New-Jersey Consolidated Traction Company, the Union Railroad Company, (Huckleberry Road,) and other street-car companies in different parts of the country. Finds business improving everywhere. Old contracts are being renewed and new men are making inquiries with a view to business. Notices that the cheap shows, such as twenty-five-cent circuses, are doing a good business, and regards it as an infallible sign that people in receipt of very moderate incomes are beginning to have easy purses again. Finds by traveling East and North that the improvement is not local, but general. Regards the low stocks in the hands of all parties, from the manufacturer to the consumer, as the key to the business situation. Men who want iron or brass fittings from the founders are told that they must wait three or four weeks before they can get their goods, owing to the press of orders ahead. Finds that street-car lines which were cautious about making extensions during the past two years are now pushing new lines out to the limits of their franchises. Regards the opening of McCreery's new dry goods store in Twenty-third Street this Fall as the testimony of a singularly shrewd business man that good trade is at hand. Was told by officers of the companies that the traffic receipts of the New-Jersey Consolidated Traction Company were double this Summer what they were last Summer, and that the receipts of the Union Railroad Company had increased $300 a day for the same time. Thinks that all these factors point toward the beginning of a very prosperous era.

GOV. WERTS GOING TO CHICKAMAUGUA

The New-Jersey Executive Will be Accompanied by a Large Party.

TRENTON, Sept. 9.—All arrangements have been made for the visit of Gov. Werts and his staff to the dedication of the Chickamauga National Military Park. G. Frank Sutherland, Secretary of the New-Jersey Commission, has just returned from Chattanooga, where he spent several days making the arrangements. Gov. Werts and his party will be located at the Lookout Inn, on Lookout Mountain, 1,700 feet above Chattanooga, and commanding a view of the city and the battlefields for miles around.

In addition to the Governor and his staff, there will be in the party the following: Gens. Stryker, Donnelly, Spencer, Meaney, McGill, Kuser, Vanser, and Plume; Senator Adrain, Col. Olcott, Private Secretary McMaster, Assistant Secretary Fox, ex-Mayor Richards of Dover, Alderman Vermilye, and a number of others.

On the return from the dedication, the party will stop at Atlanta for half a day and look over the fair grounds.

SAILORS COMPETE FOR PRIZES.

Winners at the Britannic Athletic Association Games.

The final games for the season of the Steamer Britannic Athletic Association and annual outing were held yesterday at Oak Point. The members and their friends left the West Tenth Street pier at 10:30 A. M. on the White Star tug George Starr, and passed the entire day at Oak Point. The Ismay Gold Cup, presented each season to the individual scoring the most points at the monthly games of each White Star Line Athletic Association, was awarded to R. Witter, one of the Britannic stewards, who has shown himself a consistent all-round athlete.

The gold medal, offered under the same conditions to the second man, was won by W. Moorcraft. Capt. H. J. Haddock, Royal Naval Reserve, gave the prize in the quarter-mile race. Purser E. J. Morgan the special in the mile walk, and Dr. Glencross the special in the sack race.

The best contest was the mile walk, which decided the ownership of the Ismay Cup. The scratch man—H. Sandall—made his effort too late and lost by a yard to R. Witter. The time—9:08 4-5—was very good on such a bad track. This made the score by points for the Ismay Cup: Witter, 13; Moorcroft, 11; Foden, 10; Watson, 7; Sandall, 6; Barker, 6.

Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. Wallace, (10 yards;) E. Baker, (scratch,) second; G. Foden, (1½ yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Barrow, (55 yards;) J. Watson, (50 yards,) second; R. Witter, (40 yards,) third. Time—0:59 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Moorcroft, (65 yards;) W. Bernard, (40 yards,) second; J. Farson, (80 yards,) third—Time—2:18.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by R. Witter, (35 yards;) H. Sandall, (scratch,) second; G. Galt, (15 yards,) third—Time—9:08 4-5.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by G. Golden and J. Watson; W. Bernard and H. Sandall second, W. Wallace and E. Barker finished first, but were disqualified.

Sack Race, Open.—Won by T. Phillips; W. Wallace second; W. Bernard third.

Ladies' Race.—Won by Miss S. McGee; Miss M. McGee second.

Quarrel Leads to Fractured Skull.

Two white and two colored men men had a free fight in Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 5 o'clock last evening. As a result, John Moore of 354 East Thirtieth Street, Edward Daley of 257 West Thirty-first Street, and John Mills of 112 West Twenty-seventh Street were arrested, and William Wesley, of 622 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, the victim of the assault, is in the New-York Hospital with a fractured skull.

The trouble began in a dispute in a saloon.

Miss Wilkins Possibly a Suicide.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 9.—Miss Wilkins, forty-five years old, a sister of Mrs. C. F. Ackermann of Reid's Lane, Far Rockaway, is supposed to have committed suicide early this morning. The woman's garments were found on the inlet shore, at the foot of Jarvis Lane, by a fisherman.

PRACTICING AT BERKELEY

London Athletic Club Men Training for the International Games.

WELL PLEASED WITH THE TRACK

Twice a Day They Are Out on the Track or Field—Runners Doing Short Sprints Only.

A more contented, well-satisfied appearing set of athletes than the seven members of the London Athletic Club, as they sat out on the veranda of the Berkeley Oval clubhouse after lunch yesterday, could not well be found. Every man of them is the picture of health and vigor, and they made a very picturesque appearance yesterday, attired in white trousers, flannel coats, soft hats, sweaters, and other articles of negligé apparel. Each one wore on his coat the insignia of the London Athletic Club.

Seating themselves in the easy chairs on the piazza, each man simultaneously brought forth from the recesses of his coat pockets his favorite pipe and pouch of tobacco, or a box of cigarettes. In a few minutes each athlete was puffing away in contented enjoyment.

"Of course we smoke," remarked Capt. G. B. Shaw. "We don't believe in denying ourselves any of the good things of life, and we don't believe that moderate smoking or drinking, either, interferes with our ability as athletes. Yes, we eat anything, but of course we eat by a regular system, for that is part of our training, and regular hours for meals form just as necessary a part of training as anything else. Look at our trainer there, 'Jack' White, you wouldn't catch him smoking a pipe and setting his pupils a bad example if he believed there was any harm in the mild use of tobacco, would you?"

"Jack" White is a typical English athletic trainer. He is short, rather thick-set, with a short cropped beard, and has that unmistakable English countenance, typifying a love of outdoor life and manly sports, and suggestive of a great fund of good humor, patience, and wisdom. He did not say much yesterday, but showed that he understood English athletics thoroughly, for during a brief discussion as to the merits of cinder and clay tracks the trainer took his pipe from his lips long enough to rattle off the names of half a dozen famous English tracks, mentioning at the same time their most notable features.

The Englishmen said that in their country they would not call the Berkeley Oval track an all-cinder track, because it is not absolutely such, although it is a good example of the American cinder track.

"It is a very good track, though," said Capt. Shaw. "In some respects we like it better than the Travers Island track. These Berkeley Oval grounds suit us immensely. We have excellent quarters, and are situated here permanently for the time being. The track is best one I have yet seen. It is far superior to the Columbia Oval track, which we visited first."

The Englishmen now living at the Berkeley Oval clubhouse are C. A. Bradley and A. R. Downer, 100 and 220 yard men; G. Jordan, 220 yards; W. J. Oakley, hurdles and long jump; G. B. Shaw, hurdles; R. Williams, high jump, and G. S. Robertson, hammer thrower. They have two sessions of practice work each day, at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The daily routine is as follows: 8:30 A. M., breakfast; 11 A. M., practice; 1:30 P. M., luncheon; 5 P. M., practice; 7 P. M., dinner, and at 9:30 to 10 o'clock the athletes go to bed and sleep the sleep of the just.

Williams and Oakley did some good jumping yesterday, but did not try to do anything near the record figure. Williams has a record of 6 feet, but to beat Sweeney of the New-York Athletic Club he will have to do 5½ inches better, provided the latter can jump up to his record when the athletic trial between the two clubs takes place. The runners are only doing short sprints and short huddle work so far, and will probably not attempt to do anything fast for two or three days. The heat and muggy atmosphere has troubled some of the men a little.

"The sun burns more than it does in our country," said W. J. Oakley, "and we can't help noticing the difference in the atmosphere, but as yet it has not had any bad effect upon any of our team. If the change of climate should affect us in any way it would probably take about a week to show it. But we have all been well so far, and do not look for any set-backs."

Capt. Shaw, however, laughingly said that two of the men had had a slight attack of what he called cholera, last week, from eating too heartily of pears.

This afternoon the entire team will occupy a box at the Polo Grounds and see what American professional baseball is like. Williams and Robertson are going to the yacht race on Thursday. These are all of the outside features arranged for this week. On Thursday the team will be increased by three of the athletes now at Yale—F. S. Horan, one-half mile and three miles; W. E. Lutgens, one and three miles, and W. Fitzherbert, one-quarter mile. These men will train thereafter at the Berkeley Oval. On Saturday E. J. Wilkins, a fast one-half and three-mile man, is expected to arrive from England and join the team. He sailed last Saturday. All of the men have left the Murray Hill Hotel except their manager, W. Sherman. He took lunch with the team yesterday, and expressed himself as wonderfully pleased with their quarters, saying that everything was as comfortable and satisfactory as could be desired.

TENNIS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

Open Fall Tennis Tourney Begun with Many Entries.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The open Fall tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club began here this afternoon with a large entry list. There are thirty-three players entered in the singles, including some of the best experts in this locality, and all the leading light of Tarrytown and adjoining towns. There are also eleven teams entered for the doubles, and a good list in ladies' singles and mixed doubles. Among the ladies who will compete are Miss Atkinson, the champion, and Miss Hellwig, the ex-champion. Both will play in the mixed doubles, and Miss Hellwig in the ladies' singles, for the first time since she was beaten for the championship at Philadelphia.

The day's scores:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary round—H. F. Benjamin beat R. Miller, 6–2, 6–1.

First Round—H. S. Thayer beat J. A. Benjamin, 6–1, 6–0; E. M. Sargent beat H. Rockwell, 6–1, 6–3; J. H. Frazer beat H. J. Holt, 7–5, 6–2; W. H. Springer beat W. T. Salterthwaite, 6–0, 6–4; W. D. Betts beat E. H. Poole, 6–2, 8–6, 6–1; J. P. Paret beat W. H. Pouch, 6–1, 6–2; O. M. Bostwick beat R. H. Yale, 6–0, 6–2; J. V. Simpson beat W. H. Doughty, Jr., 6–3, 6–3; E. Whittemore beat R. L. Strong, 6–2, 6–1; L. G. Billings beat W. A. Warnock, 6–1; 6–2; R. R. Little beat W. C. Strong, 6–2; 6–3. S. M. Allen beat A. M. Johnson, 6–0, 6–0.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Helena Hellwig beat Miss Eloise Linson, 6–0, 6–0.

BIGELOW DEFEATS ROBERTS.

A Surprise at the Newark Tennis Club Tournament.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—D. D. Roberts, the tennis champion of Newark, was beaten to-day by H. Bigelow, the winner of the city championship tennis contest, played on the Johnson Avenue Courts of the Newark Tennis Club. Bigelow beat Poinier in a four-set match in the final round of the tournament, but no one expected him to do more than pick up a set from the champion. Roberts weakened badly after the first set, and left easy sailing for the challenger. The results:

Men's Singles.—First Round—Robert Holden beat Murray Sanderson by default. Harry Bigelow beat Van Duyne, 6–4, 6–2. P. C. Poinier beat E. Benjamin, 6–4, 6–1. Durand beat Palmer, 11–9, 9–7.

Second Round—Bigelow beat Holden, 7–5, 3–6, 9–4. Poinier beat Durand, 6–1, 6–0.

Final Round—Bigelow beat Poinier, 4–6, 7–5, 6–2, 6–4.

Championship Round—H. Bigelow, challenger, beat D. D. Roberts, holder, 2–6, 6–3, 6–3, 6–2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Bigelow and Van Duyne beat Holden and Holden, 7–5, 6–2, 6–2.

Final Round—Bigelow and Van Duyne beat Poinier and Roberts, 6–2, 6–2, 1–6, 4–6, 6–3.

FOR THE ORANGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Scores in the Play in Singles—Miles Beats Stanley Ward.

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., Sept. 9.—The annual tennis tournament for the championship of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in singles and doubles was begun this afternoon. Eighteen members entered the singles. The entry list is not yet closed in the doubles, so nothing was done in that contest. The winner of the tournament will have a try at the handsome silver challenge cup which takes the place of the old cup carried off by Champion Duncan W. Candler last year.

Some close contests were played, Kyle and Giffen playing a hard three-set match, while Percy Bradshaw played a fine contest against young Holcombe Ward, who is almost invincible nowadays in local contests. Ward's superior coolness won the last set. Bradshaw worked hard, but dropped many points by overanxiety, banging easy serves into the set quite frequently.

George Miles struck a tremendous gait in his match with Stanley Ward, and shut the veteran out without a single game. Wrenn and Larned are expected to play here on Wednesday to put themselves in trim for their match at Philadelphia on Friday for the challenge cup offered by one of the Philadelphia cricket clubs. The results:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. Kyle beat L. Giffen, 7–9, 6–1, 6–4.

First Round—Robert M. Miles, Jr., beat H. W. Hague, 6–3, 6–1. C. F. Watson beat E.A. Chapin, Jr., 6–2, 6–0. Holcombe Ward beat Percy Bradshaw, 7–5, 6–3. Carman R. Runyon beat Russell A. Griffin, 6–2, 6–3. George H. Miles beat Stanley Ward, 6–0, 6–0.

FIREMEN WERE BEATEN.

Played Good Cricket, but the Hoboken Club Batted Harder.

The Americus Athletic Association of West Hoboken, an organization of volunteer firemen, banded together to save the lives and property of residents on "the Hill," has added cricket to its other outdoor sports and pastimes, of which football is the chief one. They played the Hoboken Club yesterday and suffered defeat by 87 runs.

They made a very creditable showing, however, and W. E. Gill batted as if he had been playing first-class cricket all the season, and by good batting secured top score for his side. T. J. O'Reilly hit vigorously for the winners and secured 54 in short order.

The following is the score:

HOBOKEN.

W. H. Alameda, run out	29
W. Hammond, c. Pulton, b. Gill	12
J. McNevin, b. Gill	11
R. Rennie, c. and b. Pulton	8
J. Cuddihy, c. Pulton, b. Richardson	3
T. J. O'Reilly, b. Richardson	54
E. A. Skyne, b. Gill	8
B. Hickie, c. Pulton, b. Gill	11
H. S. M. Crawford, b. Richardson	10
W. Hughes, not out	3
Byes	13
Leg byes	2
Wides	3
Total	166

AMERICUS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

E. Rennalfy, run out	28
J. Selgnior, l. b. w., b. Crawford	0
W. E. Gill, b. Cuddihy	29
A. Richardson, c. Skyne, b. Cuddihy	8
T. Pulton, b. Cuddihy	1
S. Fisk, b. Skyne	0
O. Alces, st. Hamnond, b. Skyne	0
A. Bright, b. Cuddihy	2
T. Bright, st. Hammond, b. Skyne	0
F. Davis, st. Hammond, b. Skyne	1
C. Ansell, not out	0
Byes	10
Leg byes	4
Wide	1
Total	79

NEW-YORKS WIN ONCE MORE.

They Outplay the Cincinnatis at Every Point.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 18; Louisville, 4.
(First game.)
Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
(Second game.)
Baltimore, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 9; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Baltimore	72	38	.655
2. Cleveland	74	45	.622
3. Philadelphia	68	46	.596
4. Boston	63	49	.563
5. Brooklyn	62	50	.554
6. New-York	61	52	.540
7. Pittsburg	63	54	.538
8. Cincinnati	59	53	.527
9. Chicago	59	55	.518
10. St. Louis	37	78	.322
11. Washington	34	73	.318
12. Louisville	30	85	.261

New-York's aggregation of ball players put another victory to their credit yesterday at the Polo Grounds, to the great delight of the cranks who had assembled to see the game. It was by no means a phenomenal exhibition of ball playing on either side, but the home nine played a much steadier game than did the Cincinnatis, who were pitted against them.

The visitors found "Dad" Clarke's delivery very puzzling, and the only run they got was a home run made by Smith, the short stop, who drove the ball away beyond the left field bleachers.

The New-Yorkers were weak at the bat also, so far as placing their hits well together went, but the Ohioans played so poorly in the field that the home team won in spite of that fact. Hits by Fuller, Tiernan, and Davis, a wild pitch, a fumble by Hoy, and Doyle's sacrifice hit resulted in two runs in the first inning. In the fourth two more were added as the result of a single base hit by Burns and an aggregation of errors such as are only seen when Boards of Aldermen play against one another for a keg of beer. That ended the run-getting. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	1	1	4	3	0		
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
V'n H'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Doiye, 1b.	0	0	17	2	0		
Davis, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0		
Burns, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1		
Wilson, c.	0	0	2	1	1		
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	9	27	17	2		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Latham, 3b.	0	1	1	2	2		
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	6	2	0		
Ewing, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0		
Miller, rf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Smith, ss.	1	2	0	7	2		
Hoy, cf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Vaughan, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Rhines, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	1	4	24	14	5		

New-York	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	:	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Cincinnati, 4. Base on balls—Off Clarke, 2. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Rhines, 1. Home run—Smith. Two-base hit—Davis. Stolen base—Burke. Double plays—Fuller, Stafford, and Doyle; Fuller and Doyle; McPhee, Ewing, and Smith. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke. Wild pitch—Rhines. Passed ball—Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

CHICAGO BEATS BROOKLYN.

The Final Game of Their Series at Eastern Park.

There was grief across the big bridge last evening after the ball game at Eastern Park. The Brooklyns had been beaten by the queer lot of ball players from Chicago, led by the veteran player Anson. Neither club did much work at the bat, but in the field the Brooklyn players helped the visitors by their errors. Stein gave them a couple of runs in the fifth inning by a wild pitch, and Lachance and Daly helped to the result by their errors. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Everett, 3b.	1	0	1	4	0		
Decker, lf.	0	2	4	0	0		
Lange, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Anson, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	4	7	1		
Ryan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Truby, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Terry, p.	1	1	1	4	0		
Donahue, c.	0	1	1	1	1		
Total	5	7	28	20	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1		
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		
Anderson, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	7	2		
L'ch'ce, 1b.	2	2	12	0	1		
Shoch, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Grim, c.	0	0	8	3	0		
Stein, p.	0	0	2	0	1		
Total	3	7	27	14	5		

*Stein hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	–5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	–3

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Terry, 3; off Stein, 4. Struck out—By Terry, 1; by Stein, 7. Two-base hit—Stein. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Lachance, (2,) Grim. Sacrifice hits—Terry, Truby. Double plays—Daly, Corcoran, and Lachance; Truby, Dahlen, and Anson. Wild pitch—Stein. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	..	6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 0. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Dolan and Ryan; Donahue and Pietz. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA, (First Game.)

Philadelphia	0	1	8	1	3	0	0	2	3	–18
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	–4

Base hits—Philadelphia, 18; Louisville, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Weyhing and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT PHILADELPHIA, (Second Game.)

Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	–8
Louisville	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	..	0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Holmes and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	..	–4
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–1	

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Hofer and Clarke; Young and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	..	–9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Washington 6. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—Mawley and Merritt; Akerson, Bowyer, and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AMNESTY FOR RACING OUTLAWS.

The Jockey Club Gives Offenders a Chance for Reinstatement.

At a special meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held yesterday afternoon, Messrs. August Belmont, J. O. Donner, G. Lee Knapp, James R. Keene, W. P. Thompson, and F. K. Sturgis being present, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Stewards of The Jockey Club have received many applications for reinstatement from owners, trainers, and jockeys, who, owing to the uncertain condition of racing in this State prior to the enactment of the present racing law, raced, trained, and rode on courses not sanctioned by The Jockey Club, and

Whereas, The Stewards recognize that, under the extraordinary circumstances then existing, the temptation to derive a revenue from their property, even at the risk of disqualification, induced many horse owners to do what under other circumstances they would not have done; it is, therefore

Resolved, That an opportunity be and is hereby given all owners, trainers, and jockeys against whom no charges of fraud have been established, and whose only offense has been racing or riding at an unrecognized course, to be restored to good standing on filing an application with the Stewards of The Jockey Club prior to Sept. 16, 1895.

Notice is further given that on and after Sept. 16, 1895, any owner, trainer, jockey, or horse concerned directly or indirectly in a race run at an unrecognized course shall be denied the privilege of this general amnesty.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of October, 1895, any horse trained or stabled at an unrecognized course, or any trainer training the same, or any jockey riding the same, whether during a race meeting or otherwise, will be thereby disqualified.

GRAND RACE FOR YOUNGSTERS.

Requital, Crescendo, and Ben Brush Will Meet at Sheepshead Bay To-day.

For those who prefer horse racing to yachting there will be plenty of attractions at the Sheepshead Bay meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club this afternoon. The chief of these will be the race for the Flatbush Stakes at seven furlongs in which Ben Brush, the best of the Western

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, with Prices Lower.

HEAVY RECEIPTS AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Dull—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The grain speculation was a trifle more active, but values were again lower, with Europe and the West, while the interior reported heavy receipts, and the visible supply showed an increase. Provisions were offered at lower prices, but lacked demand. Cotton was fairly active and advanced on expected poor crop reports. Coffee lost a few points with Europe and on realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	62½@	62¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28½@	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@	39
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.25 @	10.75
Lard, Western steam	@	6.25
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	8¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7⅞@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	12.25 @	
Lead	3.40 @	3.42½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ¾@1c on easier cables, lower West, foreign selling, receipts easier at the Northwest, increased visible supply, and local realizing; rallied ½@⅞c on a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels in the amount on passage, with shorts covering, declined ⅛c, but closed firm at ¼@⅜c decline, with a fairly active switching trade....Spot was firm at ⅛c decline. Sales, 32,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately, and at firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were depressed and dull; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price; demands were fair. Receipts at the West, 33,498 head; same time last year, 35,803 head, Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; active; steady to 5c lower; $3.90@$4.55; left over, 1,400 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 435 head; lower; $3.70@$4.45. Omaha—Receipts, 600 head; weak to lower; $4.05@$4.35. Pittsburg—Active; $4.25@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; $4.15@$4.37½. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $4.25@$4.50. Cincinnati—Receipts—2,153 head; active; strong; $3.75@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 386 head; $3.90@$4.40. Quotations here were at 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was without much inquiry. There were refusals out on city at 4¼c, in hhds, and one lot of 100 hhds will be taken in at that, if the sample comes up to expectations; but most buyers held off over 4¼c. For country a moderate demand; sales of 35,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a depressed and dull market. There were two car lots, about 50,000 lbs, of Philadelphia made taken at 5¼c there, or equal to 6c laid down here; there was a little local demand at 6c but no sellers at that price, while the West declined to buy here, as it obtained 250,000 lbs in Chicago at a decline to 6c. For lard stearine a nominal value was 7.50c for Western. Oleo. Oil—Sales of 150 tcs; Harrison in Rotterdam at 46½ florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet and closed at 10@20 points decline, with some local realizing, and following the weakness abroad. Havre was quiet at ⅛@⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ⅛ pfennig loss.... Spot Rio was dull and easy at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—10 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 14.60c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.60c; November, 250 bags at 14.35c; December, 750 bags at 14.35c, and 500 bags at 14.30c; January, 250 bags at 14.15c; March, 500 bags at 14c, 1,250 bags at 13.95c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for December; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; total for day, 6,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.05@14.15	12.20@12.30
February	14.00@14.10	12.15@12.25
March	13.90@13.95	12.10@12.15
April	13.80@13.90	12.00@12.10
May	13.65@13.75	11.95@12.00
June	@	@
July	@	@
August	@	@
September	14.55@14.60	13.50@13.60
October	14.55@14.60	12.90@12.95
November	14.35@14.40	12.45@12.55
December	14.30@14.35	12.35@12.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	244,314
Arrivals—	
Steamer Indian Prince, Rio	11,628
Steamer Indian Prince, Santos	12,295
Steamer Indian Prince, Bahia	1,638— 25,561
Total	269,875
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	7,063
Total stock in New-York to-day	262,812
Total	58,946
Deliveries Saturday	754—58,192
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,962
Total	21,962
Deliveries Saturday	165—21,797
	79,989
Total stock in United States	342,801
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 7	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 7	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 7	135,000
	242,000
Total	584,801
Same time 1894	507,597

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.95 above No. 7		No. 7..... above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.35 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7		No. 10..1.60 below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.95 above No. 7		No. 7..... above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Truxillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucaramga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18½	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f't e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17½@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and tended to higher prices through an advance at Liverpool and the South, with a poor crop report expected from the Government and free covering by local shorts. The reports were of warmer weather and a general absence of rains, and a steady close at 11@13 points advance....Spot was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 374 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8¾
Middling uplands	8¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	8.06@8.07	8.08	8.03	900
October	8.09@	8.13	8.08	40,300
November	8.16@8.17	8.19	8.13	6,700
December	8.23@8.24	8.27	8.19	38,400
January	8.29@8.30	8.33	8.26	102,300
February	8.34@8.35	8.36	8.30	2,400
March	8.38@8.39	8.41	8.34	14,900
April	8.43@8.45	8.47	8.41	400
May	8.48@8.50	8.50	8.44	900
June	@ ..	8.52	8.52	100
Total				207,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	758	2220	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	3438	1850	..	..	..	..
Mobile	101	575	..	..	..	..
Savannah	1269	2113	..	..	..	..
Charleston	616	888	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	25	96	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	23	100	..	..	..	..
Boston	230	28	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	3	220	..	..	..	..
Total	6468	8109	..	..	..	..
This day last week	1291	2038	2830	971	4278	3503
This day last year	9394	17018	13558	11860	12209	17080

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair and full prices obtained for fine goods.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Trading moderate, with fine grades selling at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	5⅜@4
Ordinary	3½@5⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	5⅜@4½	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran	
Fair	3⅞@4	100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Demand was light for raws, with full prices asked and no business reported. ....Refined firm and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¾@..

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	4⅞	@5	1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5	1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5	1-16
Powdered	4½	@4	11-16
Coarse powdered	4½	@4	11-16
Granulated	4¼	@4	7-16
Fine granulated	4¼	@4	7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜	@4	9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜	@4	9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½	@4	11-16
Cubes	4½	@4	11-16
XXX powdered	4½	@4	11-16
Mold A	4½	@4	11-16
Diamond A	4¼	@4	7-16
Confectioners' A	4⅛	@4	5-16
(1) Columbia A	4	@4	3-16
(2) Windsor A	4	@4	3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4	@4	3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4	@4	3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16	@4⅛	
No. 6	3⅞	@4	1-16
No. 7	3¾	@3	15-16
No. 8	3 3-16	@3	11-16
No. 9	3⅝	@3	13-16
No. 10	3 9-16	@3¾	
No. 11	3½	@3	11-16
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅝	
No. 13		@3	1-16
No. 14		@3	1-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change in domestic marrow beans, but the market continues very dull. Pea slow and easy. Medium weak; best marks offering at $1.05 in a jobbing way, and can be bought in round lots for less. Some export orders for red kidney beans are being filled, but the price is a little uncertain as yet; much depends on the quantity wanted. Foreign beans urged to sale, and values are weak. Green peas in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.80; do, pea, $1.70; do, medium, $1.60@$1.65; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.15; do, red kidney, $1.60; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, Lima, California, $3.45@$3.50; do, foreign, marrow, $1.65@$1.70; do, foreign, pea, $1.50@$1.60; do, foreign, medium, $1.40@$1.50; green peas, bbls, $1; do, bags, 90@92½c; do, Scotch, 90c.

BUTTER—Demand is moderate and mostly for best grades, which are steady. Lower grades continue to accumulate, and are freely offered.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19¼@20		
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@..	
Creamery, Western, firsts	18½	@19	
Creamery, Western, seconds	15	@16	
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14	
State—			
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@17	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18	@..	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½	@17	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15	
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12	@13	
Western—			
Imitation creamery, firsts	13	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12	
Dairy, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½	@11	
Factory, firkins, extras	11½	@12¼	
Factory, tubs, extras	11½	@12	
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½	@11	
Factory, seconds	10	@10¼	
Factory, fourths to thirds	8	@ 9½	

CHEESE—A quiet market, with most sellers disposed to hold to steady prices.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾	@..	
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¾	@7¾	
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6¾	@ 7	
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¼	@ 6½	
State, full cream, large, common	5¾	@ 6	
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼	@ 8½	
State, full cream, small size, white	8¾	@ 8¾	
State, full cream, small, prime to choice	8¼	@ 8½	
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¼	@ 7½	
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	5¼	@ 6½	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 5	
State, part skims, common	2½	@ 3	
State, full skims	1½	@ 2	

EGGS—Arrivals are liberal, but contain only a moderate quantity of fancy, for which prices are well sustained.

State, country marks, per doz	16	@	17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16	@	16½
Western, northerly sections, choice	15½	@	16
Western, northerly sections, good quality		@	15½
Western, central sections, good to prime		@	..
Western, southerly sections, good to prime	14	@	15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz. case	$3.60	@	$4.15
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz. case	3.00	@	3.45
Western, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.50	@	2.85
Western, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.00	@	2.25
Western, seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.25	@	2.65
Western, culls, ungraded	1.25	@	2.25

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples continue in moderate supply, and fancy lots of large green or red fruit are firm, though the demand is not strong enough to give support to any further advance. Fresh packed Bartlett pears in moderate supply and of irregular quality; many are over ripe or otherwise defective, and the ice-house lots offered are mostly such as have not kept well. Market firm for fancy sound and clean fruit; under grades irregular. Seckel show no change in size and quality. Later kinds receiving a little more attention. Peaches are a little lower to-day, chiefly because of a lower average quality; very fancy large would still bring a premium. Western New-York grapes in moderate supply and steady, but up-river cases are plenty, quiet, and favoring buyers. Watermelons dull and irregular; very little large stock obtainable. Muskmelons firm. Cranberries quiet, but no accumulation as yet, and prices held unchanged. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.75@$2.25; do, green, $1.50@$1.75; do, red, flat, hoops, $1.50@$2; do, green, flat, $1.25@$1.50; do, open, heads, $1@$1.25. Pears, Bartlett, fancy, $3 @$3.50; do, fair to prime, $1.75@$2.50; do, Seckel, $1.75@$3; do, later varieties, $1.50@ $2. Peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.25; do, fair to prime, 75c@$1; do, poor to fair, 40@60c; do, Western Maryland, per crate, $1.50@$2.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 50@80c. Grapes, State, Delaware, small basket, 10@13c; do, Niagara, 10@13c; do, black, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, per case, 75c@$1; do, Niagara, 50@90c; do, other white, 50@75c; do, black, up-river, large baskets, 14@16c; do, small baskets, 7@8c. Plums, per 8-lb basket, 15@ 40c. Watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$18; do, small, $5@$10. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@ $7. DRIED—Further small lots of new evaporated apples are arriving, and the jobbing sales are at 5¾@7c, latter for strictly fancy quality, of which there are very few. Some ordinary Southern stock is offering at 4@5½c, and round lots of prime southwestern can be bought to arrive at 5½c. Old fruit is having dull sale, and values are largely nominal. Southern sundried sliced apples are plenty, dull, and weak. Rather more inquiry for prime heavy packed quarters, with 3¾c bid. Peaches not moving at all. Small fruits generally slow, but without further change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, as to quality, 5@7c; do, 1894, fancy, 6¼@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6¼c; do, common to good, 4¾@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2¾ @4c; do, coarse, cut, 2¾@3½c; cores and skins, ¾@1c. Peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6¾@8c; Georgia, 6@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; do, sun-dried, 15½@ 16c. Cherries, 5@9c. Huckleberries, 7@7½c. Blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c. Apricots, California, 9½@11c. Prunes, as to size, 4 @8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—Arrivals to-day were ten carloads, including two-full cars from Michigan by express. The heavy supply caused a lower and weak market. A few choice fowls were placed early in the day at 10c, but the price soon fell to 9½c, and chickens sold at 10@10½c. Other kinds about as quoted. Spring chickens, local, per lb., 10@11c, do, Western, 10@10½c; do, Southern, 10c; fowls, 9½c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@80c; geese, $1@$1.25. DRESSED—Receipts liberal today, but trade fair, and the tone rather firm on top grades. Fowls held at 11@11½c, but outside price extreme, except under a selection or for extra marks. Scalded chickens bring 11½c when fancy, but many are unsalable over 11c. Dry-picked chickens, irregular; few worth over 10@12c, without selection. Turkeys, steady. Philadelphia, Long Island, and Eastern poultry nominally steady in absence of important fresh receipts. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb., 11@12c; do, young, 10@16c; fowls, 11@11½c; old cocks, 6@7c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western dry-pickel, 9@12½c; do, scalded, 10½@11½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14½@15c; do, Western mixed, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 16c; squabs, per doz, $1.25@$2.25. GAME—Fresh grouse a little quieter, but other kinds of fresh game birds are generally in demand, light supply, and firm. We quote—Woodcock, fresh, per pair, $1@$1.25; partridges, fresh, $1@$1.25; do, frozen, 60@$1; grouse, fresh, 75@$1.25; do, frozen, $1@1.40. quail, frozen, per doz., $2.25@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, fresh, nominally, $2.50; grass plover, $1.50@$2; small yellow leg snipe, 75@$1; reed birds, 35@45c; blackbirds, 15@20c; venison, frozen, per lb., 16@19c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes firm on moderate receipts; demand light. Onions quiet; steady.

Cauliflowers, choice, per bbl	$1.25@$1.75
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	60@ 75
Cucumber pickles, Long Island and State, per 1,000	50@ 1.50
Cucumber pickles, Jersey, per 1,000	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000	5.00@ 6.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@
Celery, State and Western, average, prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	5@ 10
Egg plants, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 60
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag	65@ 75
Lima beans, South Jersey, per bag	50@ 65
Onions, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.25@ 1.35
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	30@ 40
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@	$1.25	
Jersey, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	1.00@	1.12	
Northern, New-York, in bulk, per double-head bbl	90@	1.00	
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	2.25@	2.50	
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls	2.12@	2.25	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade rather quiet, but receipts are not heavy, and the market shows a steady tone. Medium grades are relatively more plenty, and less firm than either the very high or the very low grades. Straw, steady. We quote—Hay, prime, per 100 lb., 90c.; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65@70c. Clover mixed, 65@70c.; clover, 55@60c. Rye straw, 40@60c. Oat and wheat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—A very slow demand, with rather seedlings selling at 8@9c, and rather free offerings.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6@7		
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	5@6		
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3@5		
State N. Y., crop of 1893	2@3		
State N. Y., old olds	2@3		
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	@7		
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	5@6		
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	4@5		
Pacific coast, crop of 1893	@5		

HIDES—Receivers were firm in their views, with tanners bidding under the market, and business light.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	18 @..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16¼
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Platte, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Porto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16½@..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and picked, selected	16 @19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	16 @..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15½@..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	15 @..
Calcutta, Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Cordovas, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	10 @..
Maracaibo, as they run	32 @28	10 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	28 @32	12 @..
Progreso, as they run	23 @25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @14
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @13
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	.. @..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50 @60	.. @..

LEATHER—Prices were well sustained on a fairly active demand.

HEMLOCK.

	Non-Acid. Buenos Ayres.	Non-Acid. Common Hides.	Acid. Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@24	@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	@24	@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	36 @37	Light backs, cow	36 @37
Middle backs	36 @37	Seconds	35 @..
Middle, heavy	36 @37	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	34½@35		

OAK.

Second	35 @36	Bellies	19 @20
Dressed, backs	36 @38		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.40c. Lake copper firm at 12.25c. Lead easy at 3.40@ 3.42½c. Spelter dull at 4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and an easier market.

Southern, regular	27¼
Machine-made barrels	27½

RESIN—Market easier, with a very light inquiry.

Good str'd	$1.52½@	I	$2.00 @ ..
C'm str'd	1.47½@	K	2.15 @ ..
E	1.62½@	M	2.50 @ ..
F	1.70 @	N	2.75 @ ..
G	1.80 @	W. G	3.00 @ ..
H	1.90 @	W. W	3.30 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.12½; good strained, $1.17½. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.20. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Turpentine firm at 24½c bid; receipts, 61 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.15; receipts, 850 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 822 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was held firmly, with only a moderate demand. Engagements included: To Copenhagen, 3 loads grain at 3s; to London, 5 loads grain at 2¾d; to Rotterdam, 4 loads grain at 5c and 2 loads at 5½c; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Stettin, 18s 6d; three British steamers, sulphur, Sicily to New-York, 8s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, New-York to the United Kingdom or Continent, including Rouen, 12s net form, December; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Liverpool or Bremen, 31s, option of Genoa or Barcelona, 34s, October; British steamer, cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool, 35s, Havre or Bremen, 36s, November to December; British ship, hemp, Calcutta to New-York, $4.50, September, chartered abroad; British ship, hemp, Calcutta to New-York, $4.37½, September to October, chartered abroad; British ship, hemp, Calcutta to New-York, $4.25, option of Philadelphia, $4.37½, October to November, chartered abroad; British bark, 8,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to London, 2s 3d; Italian ship, 6,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to Marseilles, 2s 4½d; British ship, general cargo, hence to west coast of South America, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Ciudad Bolivar and back, private terms; British brig, cedar and mahogany, Tuspan Coast to New-York, $6, out in ballast; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to New-York or Newark, $4.75; two schooners, lath, St. John, N. B., to Vineyard Haven, 45c; British schooner, coal, hence to St. John, N. B., 70c; British schooner, coal, Hoboken to Yarmouth, N. S., 75c; schooner, coal, Elizabethport to Portsmouth, 60c; schooner, coal, Port Johnston to Dover, 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Contrary to all expectations, wheat closed higher to-day than it did Saturday. There was some disposition among "shorts" to anticipate the Government report, and to that fact the market owed the strength which governed the final hour's trading. The Northwestern receipts this morning—1,437 cars—again took the wind out of the bulls' sails. After a little indifferent and scattered trading, the market degenerated into a dual scalping deal of a decidedly modest kind. Liverpool cables at the beginning and end of the session were lower. Those from the Continent were unchanged to higher. The visible supply increased 1,316,000 bushels. This was a little more than it was thought stocks would enlarge. The amount on ocean passage decreased 2,000,000. The world's shipments to importing countries were moderate at 5,600,000 bushels. The English visible supply increased 1,100,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 85 cars, and 8,310 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 201,175 bushels.

WHATE—December opened at 59¼@59¾c, sold at 58⅝@59⅝c, closing at 59½c bid—¼c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat trading was at steady prices to a shade lower, with the nominal close firm, in sympathy with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,156,406 bushels; shipments, 708,944 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 151,540 bushels; shipments, 149,047 bushels.

CORN—Moved so little that it could scarcely be said that it was influenced by anything, aside from sympathy with wheat. Responsive to the weakness of the leading grain at the opening, lower quotations were established at the start. Later business became very dull and prices developed a steadier tone. Receipts were 440 cars, 34 less than were estimated. Withdrawals from store amounted to 248,749 bushels. Liverpool cables were dull and lower. The visible supply decreased 625,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage remained unchanged. Argentine shipments of corn last week were 1,568,000 bushels. May corn opened at 29⅛@29⅛c, sold at 29⅜ @29⅝c, closing at 29⅜@29¾c—⅛@¼c under Saturday. Cash corn sold at unchanged prices. Receipts at principal Western points were 406,668 bushels; shipments, 268,584 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 330,330 bushels.

OATS—Gave no alarming symptoms of activity to-day. There was but a small volume of business, and values changed only fractionally. The feeling early was an easy one. But as the other grains displayed a hardening tendency, oats were obliged to assume a similar tone. Receipts were 191 cars, and 26,000 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 209,000 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than on Saturday. There was very little change in the cash market.

RYE—Was weak and lower. There were not extremely heavy offerings, but the demand was very light. Receipts were 10 cars, and 4,991 bushels were taken from store. No. 2, on the regular market, was nominally 37c. A few

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders Ruled the Market and Prices Were Pushed Downward.

RECOVERY TOWARD THE CLOSE

Engagements of Gold for Export in Advance of Syndicate Support for the Reserve Encouraged Selling —Early Deposit Probable.

MONDAY—P. M.

Prices to-day took the course habitual with them when traders ruled the security market. Blue Mondays were not uncommon then. The effort to return to tradition to-day was fairly successful. It enabled various operators to put out lines of short contracts, and to cover them without the loss usual of late in such operations. It also served to provide buyers with securities at undoubted bargains, compared with recent quotations. They availed themselves so well of this opportunity as to advance the market toward the close of business against persistent professional attack.

Uncertainty prevailed in regard to the direction of the market in the early trading. London turned buyer, after having made a poor play nearly all of last week in selling a contrary market. This evidence of conversion to the American notion of buoyancy gave an upward impulse to home dealings, and the outlook seemed bright for a bullish day. Rumors of gold engagements, coupled with the knowledge that the bond syndicate had for the first time permitted the Treasury reserve to remain below $100,000,000 for longer than a day, then furnished the speculative element with a chance to work for a reaction. Buyers were not slow to see the advantage of concessions to them, and they left the market without support for a time. When the decline seemed to have run its course, buying orders rushed in. Substantial recovery from the lowest prices resulted.

No alarm attended the gold withdrawals. They were regarded as simply good enough for trading purposes after the long advance in securities. It was known perfectly well, even by those who tried to make capital out of them, that the reasons for syndicate delay in following up its policy of prompt restoration of the gold reserve were not connected with shortage of resources. The syndicate had at no time taken the public into its plans, but having done more than had been expected of it, operators looked for deposits as rapidly as withdrawals were made. They needed no assurance to-day of the abundance of syndicate resources for all purposes, because one of the things that was never a secret was that syndicate ramifications covered every important factor in the financial district. If it might be assumed that the principals in the syndicate had exhausted gold funds set aside specially to offset withdrawals, the fact that the specie-holding banks shared in the syndicate's benefits was enough to prevent possible uneasiness. The banks in this city alone have $64,000,000 of specie in hand, nearly all gold. They have declared their readiness to meet a syndicate for any amount needed to keep the reserve intact.

These circumstances excluded any inference that the syndicate's delay in making a deposit could be traced to an embarrassed condition. It indicated to those who reflected upon it that some new plan for disposing of the gold disturbance was in preparation, or that the syndicate saw no occasion for haste in following its usual course. From any point of view, the attack on the market had only superficial significance or effect. It is hardly conceivable that any one on its account changed an opinion worth having as to the intrinsic merit of securities, or as to their increased prospective value under continued improvement in general business. Late in the day it was understood that the syndicate would make a substantial deposit to-morrow.

Transactions were fairly large for such a market. They reached a total of 313,955 shares, against 256,684 shares on Friday. Attacks on Granger stocks were helped by declining prices for grain, and by evidences of a bear pool in Chicago on grain-carrying roads. This influence is likely to be easily offset, since grain and gold shipments bear a sympathetic relation at all times, and whatever may be the prices of grain, the producers and the railroads must be large gainers. The entire railroad list sold off, because that was the market's tendency for the day. Industrials also suffered somewhat, excepting Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Tennessee Coal and Iron, which for reasons lately operating gained respectively 1⅜ and 1¼ per cent. It was clear before the market closed that the selling movement had run out, leaving prices on a level, from which quick and material advances may easily be scored. Encouragement for such a turn seemed already at hand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,273,537, and the balances were $3,341,936. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $104,299.

Money in London, ¼@1¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$56,542,808
Imports for the same period	23,180,452
Net exports	$33,362,356
Net exports to date, 1894	66,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,303
Net exports to date, 1892	51,475,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Eight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio	3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1¼
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	2⅜
Illinois Steel	⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	2¼
American Sugar Refining pf	1½
American Telegraph & Cable	⅞
Bay State Gas	1½
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois	1½
Chicago & Northwestern	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	⅞
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	2¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	4
Lake Shore	1⅝
Long Island Traction 2d pf	1¼
Manhattan	⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf	⅝
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern	1¾
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	2½
U. S. Leather pf	1½
Wabash pf	⅞
Wisconsin Central	1¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	67	67	67	67	66½	68	200
American Cotton Oil	25	25	24	24	24	24½	210
American Express	114½	114¼	114¼	114½	113	115	10
*American Sugar Refining	112⅞	113¾	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	111	36,834
*American Sugar Refining pf	103	103	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅞	550
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	92	92		97	300
American Tobacco	96	97¼	95¼	95¾	95½	96	15,175
A., T. & S. F., 2d in. pd	22¼	22⅜	21½	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	20,180
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	35	35	35	35	34½	35	200
Baltimore & Ohio	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¼	67	355
*Bay State Gas	19½	19½	18½	19½			100
Canada Southern	56	56¼	56	56	55¾	56	500
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	20	20⅝	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜	870
Chicago Gas	64	64	62¼	62⅜	62⅜	62⅝	16,075
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	53½	52½	52½	53	54	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	105	106	10
Chicago & Northwestern	106½	106¾	104¾	105	105	105¼	2,344
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	90¼	90¾	88¾	89⅜	89¼	89⅝	12,195
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48¼	1,185
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	94	94	93	93	93	94	430
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78½	78¾	77¼	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞	24,380
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	130	130	120¾	120¾	120¾	130	610
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	83	83	81	81¼	81½	81⅝	12,035
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	165	165	165	162½		8
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	1,005
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39½	41½	39⅞	40⅞	40⅝	41	7,181
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	4½	50
Consolidated Gas Co	144½	144¾	144	144	144	145	410
Delaware & Hudson	133¼	133½	131¾	131¾	131¾	132	1,075
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165	165½	163¼	163¼	163	163⅝	1,100
Denver & Rio Grande	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	18	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	55	55½	54½	54½	54¼	54½	1,200
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	10	10½	200
Dist. & C. F. all in. pd	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	7,910
Erie Tel. & Tel	62⅜	64¾	62⅜	64¾	64⅛	65¼	600
General Electric	40¼	41	39	39⅝	39	39¼	20,135
Illinois Central	108⅜	108⅜	106⅝	108⅝	105	106	30
Illinois Steel Co	76½	76⅞	76½	76⅞	75½	77½	200
Iowa Central	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	11	11⅛	710
Laclede Gas	28¾	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28	28½	675
Laclede Gas pf	85½	86½	85½	86½	85	88	200
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	26	26½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	80¾	80¾	80	80½	80½	81	440
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	149¾	149⅝	149⅞	151⅛	335
*L. I. Traction, 2d in. pd	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	21¼	170
Louisville & Nashville	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	3,370
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10	700
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28⅞	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞	29	1,700
Manhattan Consolidated	112¼	112¼	111½	111⅝	111½	112	2,910
Michigan Central	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	102¼	103	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25¾	25¾	25¼	25½	25½	26	225
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	86	86	86	86	85½	86½	120
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	62	62	61¼	61¼	60½	61½	200
Minnesota Iron	67½	68	67¼	68	67	68	422
Missouri Pacific	42¼	42¼	41	41¼	41	41½	7,238
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	40¾	41	40⅛	40½	40⅝	40⅞	5,903
*National Lead Company	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	35	35½	767
National Lead Company pf	91⅛	92	90¾	92	91	92	58
*National Starch 1st pf	50	50	50	50	48		100
New-Jersey Central	114½	114½	113½	113⅝	113	114	300
New-York Central	103½	103½	103	103	103	103¼	550
New-York & N. H., rights	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼			38
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	945
New-York, Sus. & Western	14	14	13½	13½	13¼	13½	550
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	36	36	35½	35½	35⅝	35¾	604
Norfolk & Western	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	10
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	200
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝			236
Northern Pacific pf	19	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝	19	1,770
Ohio Southern	10	10	10	10	10	20	100
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	410
Oregon Improvement	9	9	9	9	9	11	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N	10½	10½	10½	10½	10⅜	11¼	100
Pacific Mail	33¼	34⅜	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33¼	15,485
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	10	10	9¾	10½	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	610
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅞	21⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	21,074
Pittsburg & Western pf	34	34	33½	33½	33½	34¼	300
P., C., C. & St. L	20	20	19¾	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	210
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	59	59	58½	58½	57	58½	220
St. Louis Southwestern	9¼	9¼	9	9	9	9½	1,150
St. Louis Southwestern pf	19¾	19⅞	19	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	1,386
St. Paul & Duluth	35	35	35	35	34	36	100
St. Paul & Omaha	44¼	44½	44	44	44	44⅝	910
St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	121	120½	120½	120	122	200
Southern Pacific	26	26	26	26	26	26¼	200
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	1,060
Southern Railway pf	42¼	42¼	41	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	5,191
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45⅞	46½	44¾	46	45½	45⅞	24,325
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	101	102¾	100½	100½	100	103	760
Texas Pacific	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	2,420
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	2	2¼	2	2⅛	1¾	2¼	510
Union Pacific	15⅜	16⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	463
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	6⅞	7	4,774
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd	7¼	7⅝	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	905
*U. S. Cordage pf, 3d in. pd	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	14	560
United States Rubber	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	40¼	40⅝	400
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	110
*United States Leather	17	17	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝	450
*United States Leather pf	87⅝	87⅞	85½	86	86	86½	2,610
Wabash	10	10	9¾	9¾	9¼	10	1,240
Wabash pf	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	24½	24⅝	5,900
Western Union Telegraph	94½	94½	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93½	2,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16½	1,945
Wisconsin Central	7	7	6⅞	6⅞			200
Total sales							313,955

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	5,000	104	
	70,000	83½	
	64,000	83¾	
	10,000	83⅞	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	15,000	58¼	
	3,000	112½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	50,000	83⅝	
	1,000	83⅝	
	10,000	83⅝	
	500	83½	
	1,000	83¼	
	20,000	83⅜	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlmt paid	50,000	36¼	
	10,000	36	
	40,000	36⅛	
	30,000	36¼	
	19,000	36¼	
	15,000	36	
	15,000	35⅞	
	55,000	35⅝	
	10,000	35⅝	
	35,000	35¼	
	20,000	35⅝	
	15,000	35½	
	6,000	35⅝	
	5,000	35¼	
	20,000	35⅜	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	2,000	107⅞	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925	2,000	111	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	104⅜	
	16,000	104¼	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	5,000	81⅜	
	20,000	81½	
	5,000	81¼	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	3,000	97	
	2,000	96⅜	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	10,000	106½	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120½	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	7,000	78¼	
	3,000	78¾	
	7,000	78¾	
	5,000	79	
	9,000	79⅛	
	5,000	79⅜	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	25,000	106¼	
	2,000	106¼	
Registered	10,000	105	
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	2,000	98¼	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	2,000	110¾	
Colorado Midland 4s	10,000	80½	
Trust Co Certfs	17,000	30	
	7,000	30¼	
	18,000	30½	
	2,000	30½	
	15,000	30½	
	10,000	30⅝	
	10,000	30½	
	4,000	30¾	
	7,000	30¼	
	10,000	30⅜	
	5,000	30½	
	20,000	30¾	
	5,000	30¾	
	7,000	30⅝	
Total sales			

Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	104	
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000	108	
	2,000c	108	
	3,000s	20f 107¾	
Chic G L & C Co 1st	2,000	93¼	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	3,000	112½	
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	10,000	101	
	1,000	101	
	5,000	100¼	
	5,000	101	
	5,000	101½	
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s	6,000	92	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	3,000	103	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	26,000	107⅞	
Ft W'th & Rio G 1st	1,000	58	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	8,000	90	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	8,000	74	
	10,000	74½	
Illinois Central 4½s	1,000	104	
Interior Con & I 6s	1,000	80¼	
	5,000	80¼	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	3,000	81¾	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	14,000	95	
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	3,000	90	
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s	16,000	104¼	
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	25,000	103⅜	
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	1,000	106¾	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	2,000	111½	
	11,000	111¾	
	5,000	111½	
Lo, N A & Chic 1st	1,000	112	
Lo, N A & Chic G M	1,000	78¾	
	3,000	78¾	
	7,000	78¾	
	5,000	79	
	9,000	79¼	
	5,000	79¾	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	74¼	
Mil & N'n 1st, 1913 Consolidated	1,000	118¼	
Mil & St Paul 1st Dakota & Gt So 5s	2,000	117¾	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	90¼	
	1,000	90	
	5,000	90½	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	13,000	68½	
	15,000s3	68	
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	6,000	93½	
	3,000	93¼	
	4,000	93⅜	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	2,000	87	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	13,000	94¾	
	3,000	95	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000	66½	
	500	67	

N Y, Chic & St L 4s	2,000	106½	
N Y Elevated 1st	5,000	107⅜	
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol	4,000	102	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	5,000	104	
North Pac Cons 5s	10,000	114¼	
	8,000	114¼	
	5,000	114¼	
	6,000	114¼	
	4,000	114¼	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	5,000	45¼	
	1,000	45	
	8,000	44	
Oregon R & Nav 1st	10,000	112	
	30,000	111¾	
	10,000s5f	111¾	
	1,000	111¾	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs	11,000	102½	
	10,000	102	
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	13,000	104	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000	57½	
	5,000	57	
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	1,000	114	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	30¾	
	5,000	30¾	
	5,000	30⅝	
	15,000	30½	
	10,000	30½	
	10,000	30⅜	
2d Pref Inc	20,000	25	
	10,000	24½	
	20,000	24½	
	16,000	24	
	7,000	24¼	
	13,000s3	24¼	
	20,000	24	
	20,000	23¾	
3d Pref Inc	5,000	24	
	10,000	17¾	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	1,000	86	
Trust Co Certfs	80,000	79	
	10,000	79	
	25,000	79	
	10,000	78⅝	
	5,000	78¾	
Pittsburg & W'n 1st	1,000	87¼	
Pittsburg & W'n 5s	5,000	79¾	
St L & Iron Mount Arkan Br Ext 5s	4,000	106	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	16,000	85¼	
	11,000	88	
	5,000	87¼	
	1,000	87½	
	10,000	87¼	
	6,000	87	
Stamped Gtd	1,000	87½	
St L & S F Con 4s	2,000	56	

St L Southw'n 2d Inc	10,000	40	
	5,000	39¾	
	4,000	39¾	
	9,000	40	
St Paul M & M 1st Con 6s, Redu to $1,000	1,000	105¼	
San A & Ar Pass 4s	1,000	64¼	
	20,000	64	
	3,000	64¼	
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	63	
	5,000	63¾	
	5,000	63½	
	5,000	63¾	
	25,000	63	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	84½	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	2,000	96⅞	
Tex Pac 1st 5s	5,000	63½	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	43,000	30¾	
	51,000	30¼	
	14,000	30	
	10,000	30¼	
	5,000	30	
Tol, St L & K C's 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	75½	
	4,000	75	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	2,000	104	
Union Pac 6s, 1896	2,000	107¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	25,000	108	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	107⅜	
	1,000c	108¼	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	50,000	99⅝	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	10,000s3	43¼	
	10,000	43	
	10,000	42¼	
	10,000	42¾	
	7,000	43	
U S Cordage 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	50¼	
	10,000	50	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	114½	
Virginia Midl'd B M	18,000	102	
Wabash R R 1st	5,000	108¾	
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000	80	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	27,000	34½	
	15,000	34	
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	107¼	
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	8,000	50⅞	
	20,000	50¾	
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	20,000	20⅜	
	10,000	20⅜	
	60,000	20½	
	1,000	20	
	11,000	20⅜	
W'n U Col Trust 5s	1,000	111¼	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	10,000	62	
Wiscon Cen Co Trust Co Certfs	38,000	61¾	
	5,000	62¼	
	9,000	62	
Wiscon Cen Co Inc	5,000	14	
			$2,344,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
American Coal	92	100
American Cotton Oil pf	72	74½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Tobacco pf	104	112
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
B. & O. S. W. pf.	13½	
Boston Air Line pf	106	
Brunswick Co	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N	52	
Canadian Pacific	57	58
Cedar F. & M		10
Chicago & Alton	168	
Chicago & Alton pf	178	
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	148
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	94	100
Col., H. V. & T	24⅜	24⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	160	
Consolidated Coal	82½	
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	58	
*D., S. S. & A	6¼	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	16
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	100	101
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	110
Evansville & T. H	37	39½
Evansville & T. H. pf	55	
Great Northern pf	127	130
G. B. & W., t. r	1	2
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½
Homestake	27	
Houston & Texas	2	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	20¾
Iowa Central pf	35	38
Kan. & Mich	9	9¾
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T		4
Mahoning Coal R	108	
Manhattan Beach	6	7⅛
Maryland Coal pf	50	65
Mexican National certificates	2⅜	3
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mobile & Ohio	25	28
N. C. & St. L	80	90
National Linseed Oil	26½	27½
National Starch	7	8
National Starch 2d pf		30
New Cent. C	7	9
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd	55	62
N. Y. & N. H	180	183
N. Y., C. & St. L	16¼	16½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	78	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	34
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24⅞	25½
Norfolk Southern	4⅜	5
Nor. & West. pf	14⅞	15½
Northwestern Telegraph	109½	
Ontario Mining	9	10
Oregon Railway & Nav	21	28
Pennsylvania Coal	310	
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	54	
P., F. W. & C	162½	
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	
Pull. P. C. Co	173¼	174
Quicksilver	8	8½
Quicksilver pf		19
Rens. & Sar	180	
Rio Grande Western	18	19
Rio Grande Western pf	41½	43
R., W. & O	116	117½
St. J. & G. I	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91½	
St. Paul, M. & M	115½	117½
Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67½
Southern Cotton Oil		45
Twin City R. T	28½	
Twin City R. T. pf	100	
T. P. Land Tr	10	10½
Toledo & O. C	41	48
Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	9	
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	
United States Express	47	51
U. S. Card. gtd. 3d in. pd	27	28
Utica & B. River	150	
Wells-Fargo Express	109	115
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9⅝
W. & L. E. pf	50¾	51¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	113⅛	113¾	110⅝	110⅞	18,180
Am. Tob	97	97	96⅝	96½	1,400
At., T. & S. F	22⅝	22¼	21¼	21⅞	3,270
Ark. C. Imp	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	50
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	100
Chi. Gas	63⅞	63⅞	62½	62¾	3,840
C., R. I. & Pac.	83	83	81⅛	81¼	1,840
C., B. & Q	90⅜	90⅝	88⅞	89¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

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Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Lenox Kerr,	Alex. E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT, Committee.

Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams,	William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr,	John J. Sucker,
Jacob H. Schiff,	William Lummis,
John W. Sterling,	James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown,	Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter,	Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson,	Wesley C. Bush,
	Ellis D. Williams.

WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL
In the advertising columns all over the United States the public for several weeks have been invited and plead with to buy ST. PAUL. We believe all have done so who intend to. One concern boasts they are loaded with it.
WHO SOLD? Ans.—Previous owners, who knew 75 was too high for it.
Who will buy at present or better prices? Ans.—Nobody.
We again call attention to the accuracy and soundness of all the ads we have hitherto inserted similar to this. We sincerely advise you TO SELL every share of ST. PAUL you have. SELL AT ONCE.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
819 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)	$843,560
Operating Expenses	614,965
Net Earnings	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts	113	20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts	114	26½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts	115	19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida		50 "	13,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, on or before September 20, 1895.

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.
Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 33d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST,
50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The Monetary Trust and American Cotton.

The price of wheat is determined by influences which cross each other in the middle of the ocean. Those influences are out of every man's reach and beyond every man's ken. The ultimate value of all exportable commodities is determined in the same manner. The man who uses his capital and energies in constant struggle with the carrying charges of any exportable commodity will come out a pauper in the end. He cannot stand up with such weight against the ceaseless and uncertain competition of all countries. There are times when American cotton is not controlled by such influences. This is because we produce all the contract cotton of the world and two-thirds of the raw material. When domestic conditions are favorable, therefore, the American cotton market can extricate itself from international influences and for a time ignore or control them. The Monetary Trust and other owners of cotton seem to occupy such a position at this particular juncture. The planters did not use the same seed this year; they did not plant the same acreage; they did not use the same fertilizers; they did not prepare for the same crop. Climatic conditions have proved almost uniformly unfavorable, going from bad to worse, until the results of careful observation concede that this crop will not reach three-fourths of the last one. Last year the consuming power of every country was held down by universal industrial depression, and yet the entire consumption of American cotton reached the grand total of ten million bales!

This year, increased industrial activities are improving the consuming capacity of all countries, and the total consumption will undoubtedly increase upon last year's increase. This means that the large stocks left over and the small new crop will be so exhausted that after twelve months have passed no burden of spot cotton will rest upon any of the markets. International conditions, therefore, favor higher range of prices for this commodity, but the domestic developments promise still better results. The men who work on the railroads in the United States, and the men who work in manufactories, are receiving higher wages and living at lower cost than ever before, thereby increasing the consuming power of this country so much that the home consumption of the year will undoubtedly exceed all records. The amount of cotton left over from the old crop, and the probable receipts for the early future from the new crop, will be small; not such as to put a grievous burden upon the money of the country, and no more than domestic conditions can provide for, as far as market prices are concerned. Whenever domestic developments govern the price of a commodity, during an era of general confidence and general improvement, the prices of that commodity, extricated from international entanglement, are easily made buoyant and get their check principally from the weaknesses and dangers inherent in the market movement itself. At this juncture speculative forces give promise of celerity of motion in the cotton markets.

The Southern States in comparison with the rest of this country came out of the panic rich. The planters raised liberal amounts of corn last year, and still larger amounts this year, and are not heavily in debt for farm supplies. As they see the meagre returns from their own farms, they will become buyers of cotton futures in New-York and hold their own supplies. The writer has had extended business experience with Southern people and will not ignore their courage. No part of the world has more grit and grasp in speculative ventures than the spunky South. With international conditions solid, American influences buoyant, a volcanic advance may break out at any moment.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY,
President.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Fourth Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such fourth installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock. $2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and $1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before September 13, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)
100 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
200 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R. R. Co.
(By order of Executor of A. C. Hallam, M. D., dec'd.)
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn. (Hypd.)
(By order of Executors.)
8 shs. United States Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Guar.
16 shs. Lorillard Co. Pref'd, 5 p. c. cumulative.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & New-Orleans R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1897.
$1,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1901.
$15,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$8,000 Union Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
$1,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., due July 1, 1915, (Hypd.)
26 shs. Home Insurance Co.
27 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1896, Indorsed.
90 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
200 shs. Merchants' Bank.
$1,000 Cohoes Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1914.
134 shs. Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whim it may concern.)
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450, (dues paid to April 1, 1896.)
12 shares Adams Express Co., $100 each.
30 shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co., $50 each.
$25,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co. 4 per cent. Income Bonds, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.
E. F. GOSDEN, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 25.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of October, 1895, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1895.
The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of October, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated Sept. 3, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

A WEEK OF CONFERENCE BEGUN

Services in the Marble Collegiate Church Conducted by Dr. Murray—Eager to Hear Mr. Moody.

The conference that is to last through the week was begun yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The announcement that Dwight L. Moody would speak drew an audience that completely filled the church last night. Mr. Moody, however, only presided, the principal speaker being the Rev. Andrew Murray, the pastor of the largest church in Cape Colony, South Africa, and the author of a number of well known devotional works.

In introducing Dr. Murray, who has been his guest at Northfield, Mr. Moody spoke in strong terms of his success at Northfield, Mass., and the Biblical Institute at Chicago, and regretted his immediate return to Africa.

After a solo by H. F. Jacobs and an address by the Rev. Arthur P. Pierson, Mr. Murray spoke at some length on the text, "We had the sentence of death in ourselves." He outlined the necessity of separation from the world and the perfection of the Christian life.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Murray faced a large congregation. On the platform were the Rev. Alfred Myers, D. D., the assistant pastor of the church; the Rev. Arthur Pierson, D. D., and the Rev. Talbot Chambers, D. D. Dr. Chambers spoke briefly at the beginning of the meeting.

Dr. Murray's sermon was on belief, and was doctrinal. He spoke with a Scotch accent, and very forcibly. In appearance he bears a striking resemblance to Dr. Parkhurst. At the close of the service he met a number of the church members.

The meetings will be continued every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and every evening at 8 o'clock until Saturday, when Dr. Murray will sail for Europe.

BRAKEMAN LUKERS'S STRANGE DEATH

Facts Which Seem to Suggest that It Was Caused by Foul Play.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Samuel L. Lukers, a brakeman on the South Jersey Railroad, was killed at Folsom, two miles from this place, on Friday night. Until this afternoon it was understood here that he was killed while coupling cars. The train crew to-day, when they were here, told a different story, and it is being investigated by the authorities.

They say that just before he received his fatal injuries he went back to close a switch. He was seen to reach the switch by another brakeman. The red light was turned toward the train. When the white light of Lukers's lantern was near the switch, the lantern was seen to fly into the air and go out. The red light of the switch remained displayed. The brakeman thought Lukers had fallen and broken his lantern. He waited a few minutes until the engineer blew his whistle, being impatient with the long delay. The train crew then went back to see what was the matter with Lukers, and found him lying on the ground unconscious. His lantern lay some distance away, broken and bent. There were several cuts on Lukers's head.

He was placed in the caboose, but died soon afterward without regaining consciousness. The train hands appear to think it a case of foul play, but can assign no motive.

ATTACKED FATHER DUFFY, IT IS SAID

Lunatic Mahan, Who Escaped in Brooklyn, Again in Custody.

William Mahan of 73 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, who has been an inmate of the insane asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, for three weeks, escaped from that institution Saturday night. He was arrested at his home Sunday evening.

He is thirty-two years old, and before he was sent to the institution claimed that he was a brother of the Rev. Father Duffy, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Sacket and Hoyt Streets.

Mahan, Saturday night went to St. Agnes's Church, and, it is said, attempted to assault Father Duffy, who, at the time was hearing confessions.

One of Father Duffy's assistants said he did not know that any attempt had been made to assault Father Duffy, but he knew that Mahan had been in the church, and had been given money, as he asked for alms.

It is alleged by the assistant priest that a keeper visited the church to see if Mahan was there, and that the keeper was intoxicated.

The New Chess Champion.

From The Boston Transcript.

Bostonians are in duty bound to feel an especial interest in this last tournament, for the hero of it is a Bostonian by birth and education. Harry N. Pillsbury was born in Somerville, Dec. 16, 1872. He learned the moves at the age of sixteen, soon after becoming a member of the short-lived Deschapelles Club. Here, with the advantage of practice with a number of strong players, he rapidly improved, and defeated the veteran Stone in a match by the score of 5—2. In the Autumn of 1890 he joined the Boston Chess Club, and took second prize in the championship tournament of the club in the ensuing Winter. From this period until 1893 he made a thorough study of the game in all its details, and won a club handicap tournament and a number of matches—as against Burille, receiving odds of pawn and more, (score, 4—2;) Dresel, (5—1,) and Barry, (5—4,) and four draws.

On the occasion of Steinitz's visit in 1892, he was already so strong that he won two games out of three with the champion, receiving from him pawn and move. At the time of the visit of Walbrodt, the young German player, in the Spring of 1893, Pillsbury achieved a notable triumph by defeating him in two games out of three played, and drawing the third. Schottlaender, another German master, fared no better, a month or two later, losing both games played. In the Autumn of 1893, Pillsbury, who had hitherto been engaged in business, finally decided to adopt chess as a livelihood, and accepted invitations from the Brooklyn and other clubs to give exhibitions in blindfold and simultaneous play. In both these branches he stands at the head; he has on several occasions played ten games simultaneously blindfolded, a number that Morphy and few living masters have reached. For the last two years he has made his headquarters in Brooklyn, and gained decided reputation by winning a small masters' tournament in New-York last year. We do not believe, however, that even his greatest admirers were fully prepared for the completeness and brilliancy of the success he has now achieved.

Peculiarities of Chess Players.

From The Boston Transcript.

Many of the great chess players handle special pieces with greater mastery than others. Tschigorin is noted for his rook play, Louis Paulsen's preference for bishops was strongly marked, and Winawer plays his knights with consummate skill. With Pillsbury it is the management of his pawns that is especially striking. Often, when the position looks like a hopeless block, an unexpected sacrifice of one of his pawns leads up to a break through the centre, against which the adverse forces are powerless; and whether the pawns are being pushed against the adverse king, or are passed and aiming at the eighth row, they are led with equal skill and effect.

CAN'T PAY CITY EMPLOYES

Long Island City's Queer "Reform" Has Nearly Emptied the Treasury.

NO PROSPECT OF RAISING FUNDS

Firemen and Police May Get No Wages for Months—Large Expenditures for "Improvements" Not Needed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 9.—Reform—that is, Long Island City's kind of "reform"—has almost emptied Long Island City's Treasury. Several of the department funds have become exhausted through the alleged extravagance of the City Government, and a number of city officers, including the members of the Board of Aldermen, the firemen, and the police, may have to go without their salaries for the remainder of this year.

As fast as the city taxes are paid in here the money is allotted proportionately to the several funds. Not in any one year has the entire amount of the levy been collected, and the deficiency is met by issuing revenue bonds. Under the law authorizing the revenue bonds, they cannot be issued until at least sixty days after the first day of January.

The condition of the City Treasury first became publically known when the members of the Board of Aldermen presented their warrants for their August salaries. As the Aldermen have not been drawing salaries very long their disappointment when informed that there was no money in the contingent fund to pay them with, was particularly keen. The Aldermen are the auditing as well as the legislative branch of the City Government, and some say that they said very uncomplimentary things about their lack of foresight in paying out all the money and not leaving enough for themselves.

However, the Aldermen are not alone in their sorrow. The firemen and the policemen have families to support, if not political ambitions to gratify, and their failure to get their salaries will fall particularly hard upon them.

According to a prominent city official, the whole trouble is due to the desire of the Sanford administration to keep down the amount of the annual budget, which is made up in December of each year. Mayor Sonford was elected to office under the banner of "reform," and the expenses of his government have been unusually large. New offices have been created and other extra expenses incurred. It was necessary, as this is the last year of Mayor Sanford's term in office, that the taxpayers should be let off as lightly as possible, and the result was that the amount of appropriation asked for in every department was shaved down.

The contingent fund was $40,000 last year. It was only $30,000 this year, and, as the City Government entered into an expensive contract for the examination of the city accounts for many years back, the contingent fund has not proved equal to the drafts made upon it.

The Fire Department fund has likewise been called upon to meet many extra expenses, while the shortage in the police fund is due to the appropriation asked for being cut down, while the force was increased.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon City Treasurer Lucien Knapp to-day, and that officer admitted that several of the department funds had become exhausted. The City Treasurer said that besides the funds already mentioned, the poor fund, the Water Department fund, and the Second Ward Street improvement fund were all exhausted. The Water Department, however, will probably not suffer, as it receives considerable money from outside sources, and as the charter permits that department to exceed its appropriation for fuel and repairs, it may pull through.

Treasurer Knapp told the reporter that so far 05 per cent. of the tax levy had been collected. It is an unusually large amount, exceeding what had been collected in several years.

He said that while some money might still be received for taxes and allotted to the proper funds, the amount would not tide over the deficiencies.

Mr. Knapp stated that besides the members of the Common Council, part of the salaries of the two Police Justices and one-fifth of the Mayor's salary were paid out of the contingent fund. Mayor Sanford, however, had never drawn the portion of his salary that came out of that fund. It represented an increase secured through the Legislature after Mr. Sanford had been elected to office, and he stated at the time that he had been elected on a salary of $2,000 a year, and that was all he would accept. The Mayor may, if he feels so disposed, draw the accummulation of salary at the end of his term. Should he fail to do so it is said it would take special legislation to divert the money to any other use.

City Treasurer Knapp said that so far as the police were concerned there was still some money in that fund, but not enough to meet the pay roll for the current month. In reference to the issuing of revenue bonds to meet the deficiency in this year's expenses of the City Government, the City Treasurer stated that he could not issue the bonds until some time in February, and that there was no other way to secure money to pay off the indebtedness.

City Treasurer Knapp is serving his first year in the office. When asked if there was a deficiency last year he said that there was, and when asked how it was met he said:

"They used other funds than what was collected for the purpose of the levy."

The act that authorizes the issuing of revenue bonds states that withing sixty days after the 1st of January of each year the City Treasurer is required to certify to the Common Council the amount of uncollected taxes for the then preceding year. The Common Council is vested with authority to direct the issuing of bonds to anticipate the collection of the unpaid taxes. As these bonds are known as revenue bonds, they do not come under the restrictions of the new State Constitution in respect to the limitation of the debts of cities.

The shortage in the City Treasury promises to play an important part in the coming Mayoralty contest.

The extravagance of the present city administration is well known. The General Improvement Commission is a creation of theirs. The commission is authorized to spend $1,500,000 in public improvements. Already about $1,000,000 of the bonds have been sold and the city is paying the interest with no hope of ever getting it back again. Under the General Improvement Commission act one-half of the expenses are to be paid by the property along the line of the improvements, and the other half by the city at large. The assessments cannot be laid until an improvement is completed, and as none of the large jobs has been finished, the city must continue to pay the interest on the bonds. Part of the work of the commission has been the construction of immense brick sewers through unopened streets in sparsely settled districts that will not, in all probability, be built up in the next quarter of a century. Some of the sewers are large enough for a horse and wagon to be driven through.

Under Mayor Sanford the city debt has been increased, taxes have been raised, and the expenses of maintaining the City Government largely increased. So unpopular has become his administration that there are no less than four candidates in the party looking for the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Sanford has announced himself as a candidate for renomination. It is probable that he will not be given a chance to run again for the office.

Forger McNeill Under Arrest.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 9.—James W. McNeil of Holyoke, Mass., was arrested in Danbury, Conn., to-day by Detective Hutchison of this place. McNeill came here about three weeks ago, claiming to be a horse doctor, dentist, and undertaker. He was prominent in society. He settled his bills with forged checks, and when he left, he stole a horse and wagon, but he was traced by the detective, and the outfit was recovered to-day. McNeill is now in jail awaiting requisition papers.

Slapped the Minister's Face.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—John Metri, an Italian barber of New-Providence, is in jail on the charge of having assaulted the Rev. John Rice, pastor of the New-Providence Methodist Church. The minister got shaved by Metri on Saturday, and after he left the barber's chair the barber slapped his face without provocation, he says. The minister thinks the assault was caused by his denunciation of Metri's friends, who were carrying on business on Sunday.

NO HOPE FOR ENTOMBED MINERS

Rescuing Parties Unable to Penetrate the Osceola Shaft—Twenty-nine Men and Boys Known to Have been Lost.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 9.—Ten miners went down the southernmost shaft of the Osceola mine this morning. The men were especially selected from among the fearless and experienced workmen, habituated to breathing powder, smoke, and foul air.

The party descended in the "skip," or iron car, used in bringing up rock from the mine to the twenty-fourth level, and managed to press north on that level within 250 feet of the shaft next south of the burning one. At that point, two of the party were overcome by the gas, and to save adding fresh victims to the already long list the relief expedition turned back.

In No. 1 shaft, at the other end of the mine, a like attempt was made by a carefully organized party similar to the first, but at a depth of only 280 feet down the shaft smoke was met in such volume that it was foolhardy to descend further, and the miners quickly came to the surface.

The experience of the rescuing parties in shafts Nos. 1 and 5, where the smoke would naturally be met with in the least quantities, renders it certain that the entire mine is now filled with it, and cuts off the last hope that the missing men may have been able to preserve their lives.

Rescuing parties will be sent down as frequently as possible to test the condition of the mine. It will probably be several days before the mine will be clear of smoke, even if the fire has gone out, which is quite doubtful.

It is now positively known that twenty-nine men and boys were caught in the mine. Nineteen of the men were married.

TO RAISE 5,000 BARS OF PIG LEAD

It Was a Part of the Cargo of a Ship Lost Sixty Years Ago on the Long Island Coast and Never Recovered.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I., Sept. 9.—The work of raising 5,000 bars of pig lead, a portion of the cargo of the ship John Adams, which was lost off the coast here on the night of Jan. 26, 1830, and valued at over $20,000, and which has since been lying buried beneath tons of sand, will be commenced at once by Civil Engineer Edward B. Sammis and George W. Heckert, a machinist, who lives in Babylon. The cargo was insured in the Mutual and Meriam Insurance Company, whose offices are in Wall Street, New-York City, and permission to remove the lead has been obtained from the company.

The location of the lead was ascertained during the civil war, when the material was at a premium, by Jonathan Sammis, a civil engineer, living in Babylon, but no effort to remove the treasure was made, as the insurance company at that time demanded 65 per cent. of all the lead raised. A survey of the beach was made by Mr. Sammis, and at his death it was left to his son, who has recently formed a partnership with Mr. Heckert, who is to furnish the machinery for the enterprise.

The lead has been located between the bathing pavilion and the United States Life-Saving Station, and, although the beach has changed materially since the survey was made, it is generally thought by the old salts in these parts that the lead can be found and brought to the surface. It is thought to be buried about fifteen feet.

A SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER

The Killing of James B. De Groff, a Resident of Hillsdale.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Word has been received here of the brutal murder of James B. De Groff, a resident of the town of Hillsdale, who lived about three miles from Hillsdale Village. De Groff, who was seventy-four years old, was found dead by the roadside, by his wife, with his head crushed, and an iron bar, covered with blood, lying by his side.

Martin Grover, a neighbor of De Groff's, has been arrested and brought to the Hudson Jail on suspicion of being the murderer. He went to the De Groff house, it is alleged, and asked that Mrs. De Groff should come and stay with Mrs. Grover while he (Grover) went for a doctor. Mrs. De Groff excused herself, but Mr. De Groff said he would go and stay with Mrs. Grover until her husband returned. Mrs. De Groff, at 9 o'clock, her husband not yet having returned, took a lantern and went in search of him, and found him near the Grover house, murdered. The only cause for the murder was robbery, as De Groff had between $30 and $40 in his pocket. When found, De Groff's pockets had been ransacked, and everything of value taken. Coroner Cochran was summoned and hurried to the scene of the murder, and impaneled a jury, who returned a verdict charging Grover with the crime.

A warrant was at once issued for Grover's arrest by the Coroner, and he was brought to the county jail. Grover says that he is innocent of the crime. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the murder.

REMOVED FROM HOSPITAL TO HOSPITAL

Miss Deyo Says Her Brother Was Not Treated Until Just Before He Died.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday held an inquest into the causes of the death of Arthur Deyo, who died July 3, at the Presbyterian Hospital, as the result of a broken leg. His sister, Miss Mary Deyo, testified that he had been moved successively from the Harlem Hospital to B

MEAT ALL IN MARKETS

Not Exposed Any More Outside or in Open Doors or Windows.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE NEW LAW

Vegetarians Pleased, for They Were Shocked by the Sight of the Carcasses — Mr. Scott's Original Views.

"I don't think you could go into any part of the city now," says Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Health Department of New-York, "and find meat of any kind exposed outside, or at the open doors or windows of the markets."

The days when the outsides of the establishments where meat is sold had the appearance of a slaughter house on a small scale, from the carcasses of animals hanging before them, have gone by. The ordinance passed by the Health Department, that all meat shall be kept inside, and free from dust and microbes, went into effect June 10. That ordinance reads:

"No meat or poultry shall be hung or exposed for sale outside of any shop or store in this city."

It was passed with the approval of the New-York Retail Butchers' Association, who carefully observed it. But there is always a certain element which takes delight in getting around a law, so an amendment was found necessary.

This went into effect Sept. 2. The rebellious ones, being compelled, had taken their meat inside, but forthwith opened their doors and windows, and hung it just within. To cover this, the amendment adds to its former provisions: "or in the open doors or windows."

This action has been very grateful to the vegetarians of the city. Their interest for themselves, however, is ethical, not practical. John W. Scott, President of the Vegetarian Society of New-York, has given his opinion of the exposure of animals in the markets and of vegetarianism.

"I would as soon see the body of a human being exposed outside a shop," he said, "as that of of an animal. It is not an idea of modesty— that is a word I don't believe in. There is nothing immodest in nature, but it is simply a disgusting sight, calculated to affect seriously any sensitive person.

"Yes, I have known people to be affected by seeing such things. I knew one woman whose stomach was completely turned in passing a shop where animals were hanging outside. I suppose it affected her because she was sensitive in that way, but the sensation must have come through the nerves from the brain. She was shocked in the first place.

"Another woman told me she came suddenly on an animal hanging out in this way one evening on her way to the theatre. She was so shocked that she thought of it all the evening. I think a person who would kill an animal would be just as likely to kill a human being if not prevented by the laws. Take the trouble with the Indians, and you can see that. I have seen a man shoot at an Indian not far off, for the pleasure of seeing if he could hit him. Look at that matter of the Bannocks. People are trying to kill off the Indians as fast as they can. The very worst Indian that ever lived is infinitely superior to the men who go out on the frontiers.

"I am not charging Americans particularly in this respect. It is the same in other countries. Any one who would eat flesh would kill a human being. The life of an animal ought to be considered more valuable than that of a human being, for most people believe animals have no souls, and if so, in killing them an end is put to their existence.

"As far as I am concerned, I believe animals have souls as much as I have. All our souls are liable to improve, and will improve. We have to take everything in regard to the soul to the next. Whatever we know, going to prove that human beings have souls, will apply just as much to animals. My ideas I get from my own mind. It was only by thinking that I came to these conclusions. The majority of people won't think if they can get any one to do their thinking for them.

"Come down to the Bible, you can prove anything you please with it. I don't accept the orthdox belief in the Bible. I don't think there are many people who do believe there are parts of the Bible that are inspired. You can't take the personal remarks made by one man to another in the Bible and consider them inspired. Then the Bible has been translated and retranslated so many times that you are not sure what there is in it. If we believe in the Almighty, we ought to believe His original statement. God knew His own mind, and He said man was to live on the fruits and seeds of the trees. Afterward, if flesh is spoken of, I might say the people grew so bad that it didn't make much difference what they did. I think in 200 years every one will believe in vegetarianism.

"Look at meat from a sanitary standpoint, and you would not think persons would eat it. They wouldn't if they did any thinking. Butchers are about the lowest class of men there are, and the most unclean. They look as if they never saw any fresh water. Impurities that cling to meat cannot be washed off without soap, and I never heard of housewives who cleansed their meat in that way. People are very fastidious about what they eat, and will only take beef and mutton. If they are reduced by hunger they will eat snakes or anything. If it was necessary to preserve health, I might eat animal food if the animal had died a natural death. In Japan the leather dealers, I believe, eat all the animals brought to them for their hides, no matter how they have died, and they are as healthy as the majority of people. I do not see any special crime in eating human flesh. I would as soon eat one as the other.

"About three-fourths of the inhabitants of the world now exist on a vegetable diet. The Chinese live largely on rice, the Italians on black bread. Most of the inhabitants of Southern Europe use very little meat. I do not say that is from choice. They can't get it.

"I have been a vegetarian for twenty-five years. I didn't begin gradually, as some persons do, but at once, and I never felt the slightest effect from the change. My friends said I would go back to meat in a month or that I would not live through the change. I think they were a little disappointed that it didn't kill me. I am perfectly well, work sixteen hours a day, and keep an average weight the year through. I take only two meals a day.

"For my breakfast I have fruit, usually oranges, because they are in season the greater part of the time, but just now melons. I have a large saucer of some cereal, a cup of coffee, principally milk, and a roll. I am down town for my dinner, except on Sunday, and not being sure of having vegetables properly prepared, I have eggs. I cannot have them fried, for lard might be used, so I have three boiled eggs and a roll. Those are my two meals every day throughout the year. No, I don't tire of that diet. I don't think of it at all.

"Eating is not a very elevating subject to think or speak of. It is one of the habits we share with the animals. I consider eating a task to be performed with as little thought as possible. If I did just as I would like, I should learn the exact amount of food required to sustain life, and have it measured out for each day, and eat exactly that amount and no more. My wife is not a vegetarian, and she is always wondering what to have for dinner each day. I do not believe in influencing any one. All must think things out for themselves."

A new vegetarian restaurant is to be started down town before the end of the year. One was started last year under the auspices of the Vegetarian Society, but it was a private enterprise, and was not a success. Mr. Scott's idea of the new one is to have a company with a capital of $10,000, of which he will take a fifth. The proprietor will take an equal amount to insure his interest. Rich vegetarians in the city, it is expected, will take the rest.

"My idea of it," said Mr. Scott, "is to have a place that will be absolutely clean. Only a few articles of food will be made, but those will be good. I should like to see one side of the restaurant banked up with fruit. I think a great many would like a little fruit at noon who do not care to buy or eat it on the street. I think we can start the restaurant by the end of the year. There are fifty vegetarian restaurants in London, and twelve in Manchester, England. Those in Manchester make 20 per cent., and pay 10 per cent. on the capital invested. The rest of the interest is laid aside to start restaurants where it is not certain that they will pay."

Defect in Their New Postal System.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is a fact both solemn and humorous that some of the good people in the Swift River Valley vigorously objected to transferring the mails from the stage coach to the new railroad because the trains cannot stop to pick up and distribute the letters and papers at the farmhouses, as the neighborly stage driver has been wont to do.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY ACT FALLS

New-Jersey's Supreme Court Holds that the Governor Cannot Be Deprived of the Right to Appoint Inferior Judges.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Judge Van Syckel of the Supreme Court has filed the Court's opinion in the case testing the constitutionality of the Voorhees elective judiciary act, and he pronounces the law unconstitutional. The syllabus of the opinion is as follows:

1. The Legislature may reduce the number of Judges of the Common Pleas to any number less than five and may prescribe the qualifications of the Judges.

2. The Legislature cannot abolish the Court of Common Pleas, but if it is conceded that it has such power, then so long as the jurisdiction which resides in that court is exercised for the benefit of the people, it must be exercised by Judges appointed as heretofore. It cannot be bodily transferred to be exercised by Judges not appointed as the Constitution prescribes.

3. The Legislature cannot, by adding to or subtracting from the duties of a given office, or by uniting one office to another, acquire the right to appoint the officer in a manner other than that prescribed by the supreme law.

4. The act of June 13, 1895, known as the County Court act, is unconstitutional.

The relator, as Judge of the Essex Common Pleas, asked for a mandamus commanding the Clerk of that county to disregard the new law in question, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In view of the provisions of the fundamental law of the State, he contended, it is not within the power of the Legislature to deprive the Governor of the right to appoint the Judges of the county courts. If it is admitted, says the Court, that the Legislature may extinguish such courts whenever in its discretion it deems that the public good requires them to be abolished, "yet in my judgment, so long as the court is substantially in existence, the provision of the Constitution that Judges of the inferior Circuit or Common Pleas shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate, stands as an insurmountable barrier to the election of those Judges by the people, or to their appointment in any way other than that thus prescribed."

The infirmity in the new legislation consists in the fact that it does not abolish the courts therein specified, but leaves the judicial machinery, except in name, substantially unaltered, while it provides a mode of electing the Judges inimical to the paramount law. In fact the act perpetuates the existing status of our judicial system so far as the courts in question are concerned, except as to mere form and name, and the current business in each court declared to be abolished flows smoothly on without a ripple under the new name of the court, as if the act had not been passed.

The right to appoint Judges of the Common Pleas was at first lodged by the present Constitution in the Senate and the Assembly in joint meeting, and no way was known in which that power could be withdrawn, except by an unconstitutional amendment which, in 1875, transferred it to the Governor, and it is now one of his prerogatives. The Constitution furnishes slight support to it in his hands, if it can be wrested from him by such legislation.

Judge Van Syckel discusses the question of the act's constitutionality at great length and from every possible point of view, and decides against it, brushing aside as untenable every argument in favor of the law. Justice Lippincott concurs in the opinion, but Justice Magie, who also sat at the argument, dissents in some particulars, and will express his own views later.

MILK DEALERS CONSULT JUSTICES

The Wholesale Men Say They Will Aid the Health Board in Its War Against Adulteration.

A committee of five from the Wholesale Milk Dealers' Association held a conference yesterday afternoon with Special Sessions Justices Jerome, Hinsdale, Holbrook, and Jacobs.

The Health Board was represented by President Wilson, Dr. Edward Martin Clement, Gen. Emmons Clark, and Dr. Ernest Lederlee. The milkmen's committee consisted of Charles Beakes and M. L. Sandford of this city, J. C. Jordan of Middletown, N. J.; George Slauter of Campbell Hall, N. Y., and W. A. Wright.

The meeting, which was held within closed doors, lasted from 3 o'clock until 4:15 o'clock. The milkmen's committee left the private room of the Justices very hastily after the conference, and refused to talk to reporters.

Presiding Justice Jerome said that the committee called to get some points about the laws dealing with milk adulteration. The State laws require "that there shall be 12 per cent. of solids in milk, 3 per cent. of which should be fat.

"Improved methods," said Justice Jerome, "show that milk must not reach below 12 per cent. in solids, 3¼ per cent. of which shall be fats. The wholesale milk dealers have got an idea that prosecutions are being instituted in all cases where the analysis shows less than 3½ per cent. of fat. The Board of Health, while it contends that milk should contain 3½ per cent. of fat, will not institute proceedings except in cases where the fat falls below 3 per cent."

Justice Jerome also said that the committee was anxious to know if wholesale dealers would be held responsible for the retail milk dealers.

"We assured the committee," he said, "that the wholesale dealers are not going to be held responsible, provided they exercise ordinary care and diligence in supplying pure milk. We also told the committee that the Board of Health does not intend prosecuting for any technical offense."

Justice Jerome said the committee stated that it is about to form a strong organization, and will co-operate with the Health Board to the fullest extent in securing pure milk. The association will draw up bylaws prohibiting dealings by members with any farmer who sells impure milk. Any wholesale milk dealer who is caught selling adulterated milk will also be expelled from the organization, and will never be admitted again.

Justice Jerome said that recently it was established that 66 per cent. of the milk adulteration took place in the country, and only 40 per cent. in New-York.

"It used to be," he said, "that 40 per cent. of the adulteration took place in the country, and 60 per cent. in New-York City. We will endeavor to have the farmer who sells impure milk tried by a jury of the people who drink the milk, and very little clemency will be shown him if he is convicted."

There was no talk of allowing accused wholesale milk dealers to get off lightly, according to Justice Jerome.

"The question," said he, "of treating them as we treated the excise cases, never came up at all."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Denis Mullins, liquor dealer, who has saloons at 136 Tenth Avenue, 134 Park Row, 376 Cherry Street, 88 Market Street, 523 Canal Street, and 1,421 Second Avenue, for $553, in favor of Bernheimer & Schmid for lager beer sold to him a week ago for two of his saloons. The attachment was obtained on the allegation that he had either left the city or was keeping himself concealed. Mullins is the saloon keeper who was sentenced by Recorder Goff to thirty days in the penitentiary and $250 fine on Aug. 16 for violation of the excise law, and whose case was carried to the Supreme Court in efforts to get a stay. D. M. Koehler & Sons Company have obtained a judgment against him for $881.

—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of /120 Broadway, one for $700 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the other for $1,045 in favor of Rebecca E. H. Wheeler, which was obtained at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y.

—Vice Chancellor Pitney of New-Jersey granted an application in Jersey City yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the Williams Castle Candy Company of Warren Street, this city. The liabilities are $38,000 and the assets $16,000. The company has offered to settle at 50 cents on the dollar.

—Willard N. Baylis entered judgment yesterday for $11,535 against Theron Baldwin of Union Square and Fifteenth Street on a note made on May 30, 1889, and against him and the Dawson Enamel Company, of which he was President, for $1,884, on the company's note, indorsed by him.

—Raphael & Cahill, manufacturers of dress shields at 1,180 Broadway, this city, made an assignment in Brooklyn a few days ago to George S. Cahill, giving preferences for $2,010. Their factory is at Fulton Street and Rockwell Place, Brooklyn.

—Thomas F. Coen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for O'Connell & Schultz, liquor dealers of 219 Centre Street, on the application of Adolf Gans.

—The schedules of H. B. Griffing's Sons & Co., dealers in farm implements at 70 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $35,957, nominal assets of $37,842, and actual assets of $21,647.

Secretary Carlisle's Birthday.

From The Washington Times.

The Secretary of the Treasury celebrated his sixtieth birthday on Thursday. The event was unmarked by any gathering of his friends or outward demonstration other than that of a quiet family dinner which Mrs. Carlisle made memorable by the happy thought of having a birthday cake with the requisite number of candles brought on at the close of dinner.

A QUEER RELEASE BY M. S. CABLE

The Hotel Keeper's Widow Discontinues a Suit Against Mrs. M. J. Smith on the Production of a Peculiar Letter.

A queer release, in the shape of a letter, was put in as evidence yesterday in the suit of Cable against Smith, in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Mary Cable was the plaintiff in this suit, and the defendant was Mrs. Margaret J. Smith of 47 West Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Cable is the widow of Matthew V. Cable, who was the owner of the Belmont Hotel, in Fulton Street, and who conducted a number of restaurants in the city. Mr. Cable was a man of considerable means, and left a valuable estate. It is this fact that makes the release given by him such singular reading.

Mrs. Smith conducts a boarding house at the Thirty-fifth Street address, and Mrs. Cable, as executrix of Mr. Cable's estate, sued her for an accounting. Mrs. Cable alleged that her husband was a half owner in the Thirty-fifth Street house, and that he and Mrs. Smith had $10,000 jointly invested in bonds. Mrs. Smith denied all claims of partnership, and put in evidence the letter, which reads:

Dear Mrs. Smith: In your letter of to-day you say that your lady guests are making some complimentary allusions to your management of your house so that you had plenty of evidence. Now for your peace of mind and that you may never have any apprehension in the future of any business complication with me during your life, and that your estate may be relieved from any claim or encumbrance I might put upon it, I hereby release you from any and all such claims as I have had, may have, or pretended to have against you from the beginning of the world to the present time.

For my services in carving or any future services I may render to you I am fully compensated and paid by the dinner I receive every day at your house. You told me last night you had made your will, and that I was munificently provided for. Great God, had you as many millions as you have dollars I would not touch a cent. So I beg you hasten to strike me out of any will of yours.

I will perform my kitchen services as usual, and will be satisfied and fully compensated therefor by being permitted to get my dinner at your house, for I would die before I would ask a favor of you. Some day I may be of some assistance to you; if so, call on me, and you will not call in vain. MATTHEW V. CABLE.

The Belmont, Oct. 11, 1891.

On the strength of this letter the action for an accounting was discontinued by consent.

W. T. Fox, counsel for Mrs. Smith, asked Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an extra allowance for costs. The motion was offered by W. C. West, counsel for Mr. Cable. Judge Beekman reserved his decision.

In speaking of the matter Mr. West said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I do not know any more about that letter than you do. It was produced by Mrs. Smith, and its genuineness cannot be contested; so we dropped our suit. Cable was a queer man, and did some queer things. The impression that would seem to be conveyed that he was a mere hanger-on at Mrs. Smith's is erroneous. He was a prosperous business man. What his relations were to Mrs. Smith's affairs I cannot even guess. He spent a great deal of time at her house, but that is all we know. No one can say, as far as I know, why he should have put his release in such a full form."

MUST PAY OR STAY IN JAIL.

H. J. Hume Cannot Be Released Until His Wife Receives Her Alimony.

Henry J. Hume, a real estate dealer of 253 Broadway, is in Ludlow Street Jail because he has failed to pay alimony to his wife.

Through his counsel, Thomas J. O'Neil, Hume yesterday asked Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, to let him out. He has been in jail since last Friday.

Hume was directed by the Judge that granted a decree against him to pay his wife $613 alimony and $100 counsel fees. He paid the $100, but didn't pay the $613, and J. Philip Berg, Mrs. Hume's lawyer, got an order of arrest.

Mr. O'Neil yesterday protested to Judge Dugro that this proceeding was in violation of an agreement made by Mr. Berg, who had promised not to molest Mr. Hume until the latter had a chance to settle.

"We are prepared to pay $200 down," said Mr. O'Neil, "and the remainder in thirty days, if my client is released."

"We will consent to nothing of the kind," exclaimed Mr. Berg. "Hume is a rich man, and should pay the whole thing at once."

"Rich!" sneered Mr. O'Neil. "The last time I saw Hume he had just $8 in his pocket."

"Well, he is able to support another woman in luxury," responded Mr. Berg, "and he should provide for his divorced wife. This other woman has a fine house, servants, and everything she craves. Now, let him pay what is due his wife, or stay in jail."

"I deny it! I deny everything you say!" shouted Mr. O'Neil.

"I don't care what you deny or acknowledge. I have simply stated facts; and right here I wish to deny that I ever agreed not to arrest Hume."

"You did," cried Mr. Hume's lawyer.

"I didn't," was the rejoinder.

"I will take the papers and reserve decision," put in Judge Dugro, and the discussion ended.

Later Judge Dugro handed down a decision refusing to liberate Hume unless he pays up.

A LECTURE BY THE RECORDER.

He Wants No Interference from Clergymen or Other Outsiders.

James McReynolds, arraigned for assaulting Isaac Fromme with a blackjack, gave Recorder Goff an opportunity yesterday to read a lecture to clergymen and other outsiders who interfere in such cases.

McReynolds is a carpenter, and lives at 202 East Ninety-eighth Street. He was convicted before the Recorder, and yesterday he came up for sentence.

The Recorder had received several letters in McReynolds's behalf. One was a letter written by the Rev. Hugh Maguire, pastor of the Chapel of the Messiah, at 204 East Ninety-fifth Street. Before passing sentence the Recorder took up the letter from Mr. Maguire and said:

These letters from clergymen are exceedingly refreshing. They make statements which they wish were true as though they were really true. These people presume to interfere in the business of this court about matters of which they know nothing.

And here is a letter from a physician. The two letters contrasted give an extraordinary view of the matter. The clergyman says that McReynolds was justified under the circumstances in committing the crime. The doctor says McReynolds did not commit the crime. Evidently they do not know what they are writing about.

Here is a clergyman condoning a crime. That is a sad spectacle. These letters will not have any influence with me in imposing sentence. I shall, however, take into account the recommendation of the jury that convicted the man.

The Recorder sentenced Mr. Reynolds to the penitentiary for three months.

SISTER CARMELITA'S WILL OPPOSED.

A Nephew Says She Was Unduly Influenced.

The will of Sister M. Carmelita, who left $75,000, is to be contested on the ground that she was mentally incompetent.

Sister Carmelita was, up to the time of her death in July, Treasurer of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, in West Fifteenth Street. Her name in the lay world was Mary Francis Baker, and she inherited a large estate from her father. Much of her money went during her lifetime to various charities, her work in the field of philanthropy having made her famous alike with Catholics and Protestants.

Under her will she left Archbishop Corrigan $500, to be expended for masses for herself, her father, and her mother. She also left the Archbishop $1,800 to be given in yearly installments of $300 to young men studying for the priesthood. After a few other bequests she gave the residue of her estate to her niece, Mary Isabella Sullivan.

The contest of the will is made by Richard White Hennessey, a nephew, who alleges that his aunt was unduely influenced, and that she was not competent to make a will.

TO PAY G. V. HECKER'S ESTATE.

Settlement Offered by J. V. Hecker and J. W. Wentworth.

John V. Hecker, President of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and Josiah W. Wentworth, a Director of the same company, are to be permitted to settle the claim which the George V. Hecker estate holds against them.

Mr. Hecker and Mr. Wentworth were Trustees under the will of George V. Hecker, the late owner of the big Hecker mills. When the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company was formed Mr. Hecker and Mr. Wentworth were in charge of the mills. They accepted a bonus of several hundred shares of common stock in the new company. This was held by the courts to be in violation of their trusteeship, and they were ordered to turn over to the estate the stock they had received. They made an offer of settlement, which was submitted to George Putnam Smith as Trustee.

Mr. Smith filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday, recommending that if the Trustees pay over $33,300 that they be discharged from further liability.

MR. JEROLOMAN'S LIBEL SUIT.

No Jury Yet in His Case Against P. S. Cassidy.

The trial of Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, the newspaper man who is charged by President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen with criminal libel, was begun yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Allison. Only seven jurors were secured, when the Court adjourned until to-day.

It is alleged that Cassidy sent a letter to Chairman Lexow of the Senate investigating committee in which he said that there were rumors that Mr. Jeroloman, who was then a candidate for election as President of the Board of Aldermen, had given court appointments for a money consideration while he had been a Civil Court Justice.

Ex-Judge Curtis is counsel for Cassidy. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare is conducting the prosecution.

An extra panel of 100 talesmen was summoned for the trial. It is likely that another 100 will be called before the jury box is filled.

The case, it is promised, will develop some interesting features as the trial proceeds.

Bank Settlement Sanctioned.

The depositors in the broken St. Nicholas Bank will receive an additional 10 per cent. dividend within a few days, when they will have been paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, the receiver of the bank, got an order yesterday from Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, permitting him to make the 10 per cent. distribution.

The money will come principally out of the $165,000 which the receivers of the Madison Square Bank are to pay in full in settlement of all claims of the St. Nicholas Bank.

Judge Beekman has signed an order sanctioning the settlement, and the accounts of the banks will be cleared up at once.

Objects to the Sheriff's Charges.

G. Storms Carpenter, as counsel for Norman Hubbard, a Brooklyn pump manufacturer, yesterday protested, before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, against the imposition of charges made by the Sheriff's office.

Mr. Carpenter's client got an execution against the Jaeger Electric Lamp Company of this city, and a lot of machinery was sold to satisfy the claim, amounting to $98.48. The goods were sold, and brought only $83.25. The Sheriff's bill of costs footed up $44.92; more than one-half.

Judge Beekman was asked by the Sheriff to tax these charges as costs in the action, and Mr. Carpenter objected, saying the bill was exorbitant.

Decision was reserved.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George Hines, alias Jules Lennox, of Nyack, N. Y., was held by United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday in $2,500 bail, on a charge of sending "green goods" circulars through the mails. His real name is Charles Cavanagh, and he is about thirty years old. He was arrested in Jersey City as one of the Parmelee Jones gang of "green goods" men, but he escaped after being released on bail.

—Herman Ferber, a clockmaker of 117 Clinton Street, was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, on an order issued by Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas. Ferber is being sued for divorce by his wife, who charges that he abandoned her after taking $300 of her savings. The order of arrest was granted on the allegation that the defendant was about to leave the State.

—Mrs. Mary La Russo of 318 East Twenty-fourth Street was held by United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday in $500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury, on the charge of having passed several counterfeit ten-cent pieces on east side grocers. She and her two-months-old infant were locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

—Victor S. Flechter, the musical instrument dealer of 23 Union Square who was indicted on Aug. 27 on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions. It is alleged that Flechter had in his possession a supposed Stradivarius violin stolen from the late Prof. Botta.

—Filipo Giampapa, a shoemaker at 131 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who, on Aug. 8, stabbed Katie and Rosa Weil of 429 East Eighty-eighth Street, was sentenced yesterday to five years in State Prison by Recorder Goff in General Sessions. This was the maximum sentence under the law.

—Mrs. Josephine N. Frings was granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Francis A. Frings, yesterday in the Superior Court by Judge Dugro. She was also given permission to resume her maiden name of Josephine McElroy.

—Charles E. Gammage, thirty years old, of 111 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to burglary before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions yesterday, and was remanded for sentence on next Wednesday.

—The trial of Thomas P. Dineen for election bribery, that was to have taken place before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday afternoon, was put over until to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned Cases.—1—Brush vs. Mount Morris, &c. 2—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. Bushew vs. Sperry. 4—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 5—Hamburger vs. Hirshfield. 6—Same vs. Raetow. 7—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 8—Fargo as President of Merchants' Transportation Company vs. Fairbank Canning Company. 9—Hostetter Company vs. Becker. 10—Matter of Examination of Henry J. Davison.
Cases Noticed.—11—Sanborn vs. Hornthal. 12—Pice vs. Sanders. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Everett vs. Haulenbeek. 15—Darrah vs. Brown.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—1—Jay vs. Wolf.
Class VII.—8—Dickerson vs. Jenkins.
Class VIII.—9—Knight vs. Tring. 4—Junker vs. Collins. 5—Powers vs. Birdsall. 6—Hensner vs. Bridgeport Steamboat Company. 7—Matter of Sharkman. 8—Just vs. Just. 9—Berger vs. Deering. 10—Matter of Republic Fire Insurance Company. 11—Sanborn vs. Hornthal. 12—Metcalf vs. Hyland. 13—Thornell vs. Ryan. 14—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 15—Sanches vs. United Growers' Company. 16—The People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 17—McBride vs. American Surety Company. 18—Berliner vs. State National Bank. 19—Hallett vs. Weidemann. 20—Matter of Marhcer Avenue. 21—Reals vs. Whitney. 22—Zimmer vs. Kroepke. 23—Jones vs. Jones. 24—Bloom vs. Plumbers' Supply Manufacturing Company. 25—The People, &c., vs. Urban. 26—Volkenning vs. Brandt. 27—Consolidated Telegraph and News Company vs. Kiernan News Agency.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and 111.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Margarethe Fussner, Isaac C. Goldstein, Mary Cumming, Theresia Pfannenschlag, Mary O'Donnell. At 2 P. M.: John Wallace, Henry C. Reimers, Konstant Gobel, Christoph Doerfler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Lewis for The People.
1—Thomas Dineen. 2—Benjamin Salelno. 3—Levi Hart. 4—John Burns. 5—Tony Moscato. 6—Patrick Shields. 7—William Miller. 8—Mary Muiholland. 9—Franz Klein. 10—John Owens. 11—William Jones, Thomas Gould, and Louis Pfeiffer.
Pleadings.—1—Andrew Bolden. 2—John Kelly. 3—John Ryan. 4—Dominico Isabella. 5—Joseph Jenkins. 6—John McDonald. 7—Dominico Amado. 8—William Bryant. 9—Lizzie Wilson. 10—Thomas O'Brien. 11—Thomas Tracy. 12—Fred A. Schaffer. 13—William Hogan. 14—Charles Voss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—Patrick S. Cassidy. 2—Joseph Burns. 3—James Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.
1—Wilmer D. Booth. 2—Charles E. Ackron. 3—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 4—Philip Barenberg. 5—Moses Goldstein, Charles Lockman, Henry Diamond, and Abraham Frankenstein. 6—James M. Ward. 7—Jacob Ropoport. 8—Nellie Hogan. 9—Francesco Petrone. 10—Jacob Goldstein. 11—Jacob Smith. 12—Frederick Santo. 13—William Morris and Lawrence Murphy. 14—William Scott. 15—James Mahoney. 16—Rocaldo H. Bacon. 17—Villerio Cataldo. 18—Edward A. Rogers. 19—James McCormick. 20—John C. Schoonover.

Referees Named—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Archer vs. Ransom—Edward L. Parris. Wader vs. Bradley—Richard M. Henry.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Martin Van Buren Ruland, Virginia F. Helmer, Daniel B. Ayres, Henry Tattersall, Jeremiah Hitchcock, Clara N. Kempton, Thomas Nevins, Michael Matz, David F. Kimberley, Henry W. Zimmerman, Ernest R. Wuster, George Mendling, Gerhardt Otterbeck, Emanuel Lobenstein, Ellen Holmberg, Matilda M. Tedlie, Mary Lynch, Rachel A. Barnes, Edward Burns, Christopher Huss, Patrick Walsh, Stephen R. Schenck, Elizabeth Hanlon, Margaret Fields, John Blakely, Mary Sullivan, Ottilie Lenske, Margaret Simpson, and Agnes Krauss. No day calendar.

FOUGHT WITH THREE BURGLARS

Charles Scheele, a Plucky Tailor, Not Overcome Until Knocked on the Head with an Auger.

Three burglars, a plucky little tailor, Charles Scheele by name, and an auger belonging to the burglars' kit, figured in an early morning drama yesterday, at 136 Essex Street.

The burglars, after engaging in a personal encounter with the tailor, were compelled to resort to the auger to silence their single opponent, and rapped him over the head with such force that he lay unconscious for a long time. He was found by the housekeeper, who, together with an ambulance surgeon, brought him back to consciousness.

Scheele is forty-four years old, and has no home. He sleeps every night on the ground floor in the rear of 136 Essex Street, in a little room.

On hearing a peculiar noise about 2:30 A. M., as though some one were sawing, he awoke, and looking out of the window discovered a man holding a lighted match and peering into the room. On seeing that Scheele was awake, the burglar blew out the match, and called to his companions, who were up in the first floor trying to gain an entrance into the clothing factory of Prusansky & Siegel.

Scheele ran to the door leading to the hallway to cut them off, and after some difficulty succeeded in undoing the rope which had been used to fasten the door, only to receive a blow from the taller of the men, who came down upon stairs, and was knocked down. Scheele bounded to his feet, and was knocked down again. This time the tall man walked on Scheele's body until the latter could scarcely rise.

By the time the shorter of the burglars had descended the stairs, however, Scheele was ready for another round. He and his new opponent, who was another six footer, began to have a lively tussle. The men were so evenly matched and the fight was so exciting that the tall man and the man from the outside became interested, and only intervened when their companion was beginning to get worsted. They then stepped forward, and one of them brought the auger down on Scheele's head with such force that he lay insensible until the housekeeper got around.

Nothing has since been seen of the burglars. They left two counterfeit dollars in the hallway, and it is believed they are a part of the same gang which about three months ago were detected when about effecting an entrance to 184 Broome Street, by Policeman Fallon of the Delancey Street Station.

Waited Sixty Years to Marry.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A romance involving a strange devotion is concealed behind the marriage of James Ewing and Margaret Christy of Sharon, Penn., which took place on Thursday. He is eighty-five years old, and the bride is just four score. Sixty years ago these two were in love, but Ewing, then a strong young man of twenty-five, hesitated to take his sweetheart for a wife, fearing that he could not properly support her. They determined to wait until they had money enough to keep house with. The years went by, and the lovers did not dare to think they could afford to get married. Ewing bought a farm in Crawford County, and he has lived there ever since. In the meantime the two made a solemn vow that as soon as they possessed the necessary funds they would become husband and wife. After waiting sixty years, each remaining true to the pledge, they went to Justice Snodgrass of Jamestown, and were wedded. Ewing raised the mortgage on his farm the day of the marriage.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Fulda from Bremen.

A.—Dr. E. W. Antzel, Mrs. Meta Ahrens, Hermann Ahrend, Philip Auer, Hans Aigner, Mrs. Fanny Aigner, Jacob Aichele.—B.—Dr. Bache, Miss Bache, J. A. Brand, Mrs. A. H. Beck, F. C. Baird, Miss Baird, Miss M. C. Barry, Mrs. F. M. Britton, Mrs. Jos. Britton, Miss Fannie Britton, J. W. Britton, Miss Lillian Bolster, Miss Rosa Baumer, Miss Anna Breden, Hermann Busch, A. Busch, G. Busch, Frank Braun, Miss Auguste Beckmann, Mrs. S. Blohm, Hermann Bumicke, Mrs. Bosena Baer, Ladislaus Baer.—C.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Holt, Miss Carlyle, H. P. Constans, Mrs. H. P. Constans, Miss H. G. Child, Miss M. G. Child, Mrs. Richard M. Cadwalader, Mr. Cadwalader, Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Chittenden, Miss Jean Carey, Anna Christ, L. Calderon, Miss Cornwell, Miss Clegg.—D.—C. G. Darnell, E. M. Donaldson, A. Drury, Miss M. Dickhardt, Miss Marie Dehust, Miss Josefa Ditrich, M. D. Dumming, Peter Diehl, Friedrich Von Dechlen, Max Diesel, Mrs. Max Diesel, Mrs. Gustina David.—E.—Henry Enderis, Mrs. H. Enderis, Miss Martha Eckert, William Esau, Mrs. Caroline Van Elling.—F.—Miss E. A. Fischer, Miss R. L. Fischer, the Rev. Josef Formanek, Kasper Feinholz, Miss Henriette Flick, Miss Ida Fischer, Hermann Ficken, Mrs. Catharine Ficken, Minnie Ficken, Mrs. Adelheid Ficken, August Fischer.—G.—Mr. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Anna Gross, Miss Gwinn, George Gausert, Mrs. George Gausert, J. Goodman, Miss Bella Guttermann, Mrs. Emilie Gerlach, J. Gerson, Adolph Grom, Frederick Glade, Mrs. Anna

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Notable Seaside Sale—Items of Interest from the Brokers—Details of the Auction Offerings.

A notable sale, of interest to many New-Yorkers who have enjoyed the pleasures of Manchester-by-the-Sea, will take place there on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 4 P. M., when the Towne property, known as Eagle Head, will be offered at auction. The tract contains 78 acres, is finely timbered, and commands delightful views of sea and country. One entrance is near the Essex County Club. The ground is high and the surroundings healthful, as well as pretty. Other particulars of the sale are given in the advertising columns.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Egan & Hallecy, at $120,000, the two five-story brick and stone flats 122 and 124 West Ninety-first Street, each 33.4 by 90 by 100.8½. A third flat, at 190, was sold from the plans six month ago.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold, for Helene Lellman to Samuel D. Folsom, the five-story brick tenement 328 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.5.

Mr. Charles E. Schuyler has sold, at $30,000, the four-story 32-foot front dwelling on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, adjoining the easterly corner of West End Avenue.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, all the sales announced for the day were postponed. For to-day the following are set down:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,360.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, twenty-one lots, as follows: Five on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Southern Boulevard and Port Chester Railroad; four opposite, on north side of same street; three on north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Leggett and Lane Avenues; two on north side of Lane Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Tiffany Avenue; five on north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Leggett and Whitlock Avenues; one on north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between the same avenues, and one on south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, east of Leggett Avenue. Due on judgment, $2,340.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, Robert G. Monroe, referee, 38, 40, 46, and 48 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, beginning 567.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, the first two 18.9 by 100.11 each, and the others 18 by 100.11 each, four three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,600; on prior mortgage, on each, $12,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, leasehold of 411 and 413 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 195 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,040.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John H. Clapp, referee, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 455 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.1 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,560; on prior mortgage, $13,000.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Meyer Auerbach, referee, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,390; on prior mortgage, $32,000.

At White Plains Court House.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, M. J. Mulqueen, referee, about 27.81 acres of land in Larchmont, adjoining C. Oliver Iselin's property.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for New Structures Yesterday.

West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, northwest corner, by Fred Haas of 307 East Thirty-eighth Street, seven-story brick apartment-house; cost, $160,000.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 208.4 feet south of Lebanon Street, by Hy and James Cleland of 1,979 Franklin Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 9.

WASHINGTON ST, 17, 19, and 23; Walter A. Burke, trustee of Thomas E. Burke, to Thomas E. Burke..... $1

5TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue D, 27x75; Annie and Max Landesmbann to Leopold Heidenheim..... 35,000

8TH ST, n s, 236.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11; Jacob Schilling and wife to Joseph Schilling..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; H. Joes Smith and wife to Mary E. Davis..... 1

WEST END AV, 159; James Baird to Ella W. Baird..... 59,000

53D ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x100.5; Mary P. B. Wilson to Edward Baer..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Edward H. Kelly and wife to Rachel Borger..... 32,000

1ST AV, e s, 75.3 ft s of 71st St, 25.1x113, ½ part; Herman Bleyer to Amanda Bleyer..... 4,750

48TH ST, 328 East; Helene Lellmann to Samuel D. Folsom..... 1

MITCHELL PLACE, n w corner of Beekman Place, 80x19; William P. Byrne and wife to Robert C. Rothe..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x101.1; Henry Hubener and wife to Pauline and William Neyen..... 13,750

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; John Rowehl and Nicholas C. Needor to Louis Herbs and wife..... 24,000

132D ST, n s, 153.9 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x99.11; Minerva M. Ryer to Belle Hauser. 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 187th St, 94.10x100; Isabelle N. Leo to John G. R. Lilendahl..... 1

96TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Fernando R. Walker to Edwin F. Ward..... 30,500

133D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 150x99.11; Ernest Hall, referee, to Lincoln McCord..... 17,500

99TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Alexander McIntyre to Herbert McL. Johnston..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 123d St, 25x100; Leo Hahn and Clarence M. Seymse to Joseph J. Zimmermann..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; Louisa A. Brown to Elizabeth L. Lines..... 1

122D ST, n s, 116 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Celia Hahn and Benno Levison, Jr., to Florence Beller..... 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 134th St, 99.11x50x99.11x325 to 12th Av x n 659.7 ft to 137th St x650x99.11x irregular; Frank S. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, n w s, 100 ft n e of 135th St, 49.7 ft to Boulevard x109.11x irregular and other property; the executors of Anna Ottendorfer to Frank L. Smith..... 370,000

PUBLIC DRIVE or Boulevard, n w corner of 135th St, 75.10x277.3x111x275; Anna Woerishoffer to same..... 50,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 151.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; William H. Wright and others to George E. and Reuben W. Carr..... 3,500

BERRIAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Ellen Dougherty to Rose Dougherty, ½ part..... 1

INWOOD AV, e s, 500 ft s of Wolff Place, 25x120.11; Lewis Hener and wife to Henry Malkam..... 1

BRISTOW ST, e s, 255 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Mary E. Powers to Charles F. Bell..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft n of 178th St, 25x158; John J. Rodrigno and wife to Mary A. Brett..... 2,700

WEBSTER AV, w s, 48.2 ft n of Travers St, 23.2x90.8x23.4x irregular; Lucretia Fordham to Lizzie C. Edwards..... 2,050

WEBSTER AV, w s, 71.4 ft n of Travers St, 23.2x91.2x21.5x71.0; Lucretia Fordham to Leander H. Thorn..... 2,050

SHEIL ST, n s, 108.10 ft e of 4th St, 33x105.5; Paul Worms and wife to Gaetan C. Pepe..... 1

MARION ST, e s, 350 ft n of Kossuth Av, 105x—x152.8x100; Margaret A. Wettge to Joseph S. Wood, ¼ part..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, Lot 6, map of part of Ollinville, 100x100; Sarah A. Briggs to Howard G. Schinerl..... 2,500

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 120, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Ida Morse to Edward J. Flynn..... 75

1ST ST, n w corner of Seton St, 180x375; Edward Bacon to Mary G. B. Wilson. 1

10TH ST, s s, Lot 210, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles A. Millett and wife to Francis Crawford..... 1,500

Recorded Leases.

DODGE, Parthenia J., to Max Adler; 116 East 67th St, 3 years..... $2,000

WALLACH, Moses K., to Clara and Henry Kuck; 340 East 77th St, 4 2-3 years... 600

ASHE, Walter, to Christina Koerber; 159 East 86th St, 4 10-12 years..... 780

SCHREINER, John J., George, and Joseph J., individually and as trustees of Kate Naegeli and others, to John M. Susser; 1,584 Avenue A, store, 5 years.. 1,500

MORAN, Adam, to Gustav A. Henninger; 1,511 Madison Av, store, 4½ years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BEEMER, Elizabeth S., and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 37th St, n s, 153 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... $14,000

BURBIDGE, Charles J., to J. L. S. Sills; 138th St, s s, 250 ft w of Home Av, demand..... 2,500

CARR, George E., and others to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Bryant St, w s, 151.8 ft n of Home St, installments..... 3,000

FAIRCHILD, Helen L. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12th St, n s, 260.2 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GARRETT, William, and wife to S. A. Briggs; Lot 1,034, map of Wakefield, 8 years..... 2,500

HOWE, Mary, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 161st St, 1 year..... 10,000

HAYS, Frank K., to W. H. Hays; Malden Lane, n s, 50 ft w of Nassau St, 4 years. 28,000

HAMILTON, George R., and wife to Henry Fritz; Kirk Place, n s, 75 ft e of Ryer Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LANDESMANN, Annie, and another to Morris S. Ullmann and others, executors; 733 5th St, 5 years..... 20,000

MEIKLEHAM, Thomas M. R., to Robert E. Robinson, as executor and trustee; 136th St, s s, 144 ft e of Alexander Av, and other property, 1 year..... 3,500

MENZER, Conrad, and wife to Christian Geissler; Oakley St, s s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 1 year..... 800

MANLEY, Mary A., to Catharine H. Skaats; 191 and 193 Greenwich St, 2 years..... 20,000

JOHNSTON, Herbert McI., to Alexander McIntyre; 99th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 9,500

McGUIRE, Hannah, to Goold Hoyt and another, trustees; 46 Bank St, 5 years. 5,000

HENCK, Frances N., to L. C. Mack; 277 Church St, 5 years..... 50,000

NEYEN, Pauline, and another to Henry Hubener; 107th St, s s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 1,750

PEREZ, Manuel, and wife to Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; Christopher St, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 1 year..... 6,000

PEPE, Gajetan C., to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; Shiel St, n s, 108.11 ft e of 4th St, installments..... 3,450

SMITH, Frank L., to Oswald Ottendorfer and others, as trustees; 134th, 135th, 136th Sts, Boulevard, and 12th Av, (35 mortgages,) 5 years or sooner..... 322,000

SAME to Anna Woerishoffer; Boulevard, n w corner of 135th St, 5 years..... 43,500

SMITH, Mary, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Mott Av, e s, 108.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 3,500

STARKE, Casper, and wife to Margaretha Riechers; Jefferson Av, e s, 275 ft w of Fox Av, 3 years..... 1,000

STRASBERG, Simon, to O. B. Smith; 7th Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 40th St, lease.... 4,400

STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to Deborah Johnson; Adams Av, n e corner of Columbia Av, (2 mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,500

STEINERT, Howard G., and wife to Sarah A. Briggs; Pleasant Av, w s, Lot 60, map of Ollinville, 5 years..... 2,000

TOWART, William, and wife to Janie H. Kellogg and others; Intervale Av, e s, 34.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 2,500

THE RECTOR, &c., Grace Emmanuel Church of Harlem, City of New-York, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; 116th St, s s, 162.2 e e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 25,000

WHITE, William S., and another, to Dorothy A. Richard; 27th St, n s, 183.4 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

YAKER, Charles, to William V. Roest; White Plains Road, n w s, Lot 2, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRANE, Charlton W., to Annie E. Brown..... $1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to E. S. Perot, trustee..... 7,114

OGDEN, Harriet V., to R. M. C. Livingston..... 10,000

ROOME, Eleanor, and another, executors, to Benjamin A. Hegeman, as trustee...Omitted

SCHNEIDER, John, to O. B. Smith..... 4,654

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to M. L. Holierith, two assignments..... 3,000

Lis Pendens.

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25 ft front; Sarah W. de Lima against Almira Church and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BERRIAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50 ft front; Ellen Dougherty against Joseph Dougherty and others (partition.)

38TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of Park Av, 14 ft front; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Caroline C. Glasson and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

40TH ST, 248 and 250; Elizabeth Schwarzwalder against John D. Karner, Jr., owner; Charles Hornum, contractor.... $90

166TH ST and Prospect Av, 100x100; 150x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against H. G. C. Thornton and Hotaling & Co., owners and contractors. 533

FORSYTH ST, 43; Morris Cohn and others against Jacob Piner, owner; Morris Solonsky, contractor..... 122

8TH AV, 287 to 295; Romano de Marco against S. R. Jonapp, owner; William H. Ash, contractor..... 152

ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 105x100; Vermont Marble Company against George Lynn, owner; J. H. Wellwood, contractor..... 892

157TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 20x100; William T. Wood against John Halligan, owner; John R. Stevens, contractor..... 514

WEST END AV and 86th St, n e corner, 104.8x150; Bethlehem Foundry and Machine Company against St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; Atlas Iron Construction Company, contractors.

MADISON AV and 102d St, s w corner, 70x100; George Mackenzie against Steinfeld & Newberger, owners and contractors..... 68

14TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 74.6 ft; Bethlehem Foundry and Machine Company against Ballington Booth, owner; Atlas Iron Construction Company, contractors..... 222

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, preceded by showers on the northeastern coast, southerly to westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by light showers in northern portion, light to fresh southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, southerly winds, possibly southwesterly on the New-Jersey coast. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, and MARYLAND, generally fair and continued warm, southerly winds, conditions favorable for thunderstorms at night. NORTH CAROLINA, local showers in southern, fair in northern portion, southeasterly winds, warmer in the interior. SOUTH CAROLINA and WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains, easterly winds. GEORGIA, local rains in eastern, generally fair in western portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, except possibly thunderstorms on the coast, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. NEW-MEXICO, fair, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, continued warm, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair Tuesday, increasing southerly winds, warmer in central portion. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by local showers in the afternoon or night, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, partly cloudy, with local showers on the lakes, easterly to southerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair and warm, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light local showers and partly cloudy weather, increasing southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers in western, fair in eastern, portions, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, showers in northern, fair in southern, portion, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. MISSOURI, local rains and warm, southerly winds, cooler Tuesday night. KANSAS, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, cooler Tuesday night. COLORADO, fair, except possibly local showers in northern portion, winds shifting to northerly, and cooler. NEBRASKA, fair, except local thunderstorms in northeast portion, winds shifting to northwesterly and cooler Tuesday night. IOWA, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for local showers in northwestern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, and cooler Tuesday night. MINNESOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably local rains, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, cooler in western portion. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, local showers, followed by partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and cooler. WYOMING, fair, northerly winds. MONTANA, local showers in northern and eastern portions, probably fair in western portion, northwesterly winds, cooler in eastern portion.

Signals are displayed at Duluth. The barometer is highest on the Atlantic coast and lowest over the Dakotas. It has fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and risen to the west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the lake regions. It is warmer from the Middle Atlantic States westward to Colorrado and over the Dakotas; it is cooler west of the Rocky Mountains. Showers have prevailed on the South Atlantic coast, in Northern New-England, and in the lower lake region; elsewhere fair weather prevails.

Boston, Too, Needs More School Room.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

The school year opened in Boston on Wednesday with an inadequate provision for the children who wanted to go to school. It does not appear how many were crowded out; the newspapers say "thousands"; certainly there were a good many hundreds. The curious part of the affair is that this seems to have taken everybody by surprise. Yet the growing insufficiency of public school accommodations in Boston has been a matter of notoriety, and an overflow at the opening of the new year ought to have been foreseen and provided for in advance. One cause of the difficulty undoubtedly has been the division of authority between the School Committee and the City Council in the matter of the erection of schoolhouses. This is in part cured by an act of the Legislature passed last May by which the School Committee is given full control.

Proud of His Post.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There was, among the several thousand letter carriers who were on public inspection in the parade last week, at least one man who has a very decided idea of the importance of his position. He is employed in the local Post Office, and is considered to be one of the most energetic and trusted men under Postmaster Carr's jurisdiction. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, and has been a resident of this country just long enough to make him eligible to enter the employment of the Government. After he had passed the necessary examination to secure a letter carrier's uniform he could scarcely conceal his jubilation. In a letter that he wrote to the old folks across the sea he gave them a full account of the good luck that had come to him. "I am doing fine," he wrote. "The President has hired me to carry letters."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Fitchburg Road Makes a Good Showing.

In the annual report of the Fitchburg Railroad for the year ended June 30, President H. S. Marcy says: "The improvement of business in the year covered by this report has enabled this company to show a substantial increase in gross revenue. At the same time, with the continuance of economical methods of operation, the condition of the property has been maintained by charging to operating expenses large sums for renewals of equipment and a considerable sum for the building of new stations and other purposes."

The total income of the company for the year aggregated $7,237,723, of which $2,848,280 was received for passengers and mails, and $4,552,007 was received for freight. The operating expenses were $4,970,765, leaving the net earnings $2,266,958. After deducting interest, dividends, rent, and taxes a balance of $66,976 remained. Of this $50,000 was transferred to the Accident and Insurance Fund, leaving a surplus of $16,976.

The annual meeting of the Fitchburg stockholders for the election of Directors will be held in Boston on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Before the State Commissioners.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Buffalo, Gardenville, and Ebenezer Electric Railway Company for permission to construct its road. The company's application for permission to use electric power will be considered on Oct. 1, at which time the application of the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company for permission to construct its road will be further considered. At the hearing on the application to-day ex-Police Commissioner MacLean of New-York City opposed the granting of the application.

There was a hearing to-day before the commission on the application of the Long Lake Railroad Company for permission to construct a steam road from Acton to Long Lake in the Adirondacks. The Hon. Hamilton Harris of this city, Daniel C. Griffin of Watertown, and D. M. Tiers of New-York City, opposed the application. John L. Henning of Saratoga, and John P. Badger of Malone, favored the construction of the road. No action was taken.

Off for Peru.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 9.—A representative from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with an expert electrician from the Westinghouse Company, together with Sir Henry Tyler, ex-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, will depart to-morrow for Peru, where it is said a test of the possibility and feasibility of the electric locomotive is to be made upon a railroad 15,000 feet above the sea level. Sir Henry Tyler has been in this city for several days in conference with members of the Baldwin firm, and it was decided upon last night to make the experiment, and the party leaves for South America from New-York.

To Buy the Denver City Cable.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—J. F. Taintor of New-York said to The United Press reporter last night: "I don't know of any movement to attempt a consolidation of the street railway systems of Denver. I am here to attend the foreclosure sale of the Denver City Cable Companay next Tuesday. I represent the bondholders, who have $3,500,000 invested in the property. We shall bid in the property, and shall manage its affairs. The property is in splendid condition, and will pay in time. It is do not think a proposition to consolidate with the Tramway Company at all feasible."

Decatur and Evansville Election.

A circular has been issued inviting stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway to send proxies for the election of Directors to Work, Strong & Co., Kummer & Becker, and W. H. Boadby. The election occurs on Oct. 1. The circular explains that in consequence of the foreclosure proceedings under the second mortgage it is deemed advisable that the three Directors to be selected shall be in sympathy with the effort of the second mortgage bondholders' committee to secure for the stockholders equitable and advantageous reorganization terms.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, each-bound, last week aggregated 57,232 tons, against 56,095 tons in the previous week and 44,183 tons last year. The Grand Trunk carried 7,782 tons; the Michigan Central, 6,221 tons; the Lake Shore, 7,036 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,786 tons; Wabash, 6,116 tons; the Pan Handle, 7,693 tons; Erie Railway, 5,211 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 3,635 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,575 tons, and the Big Four, 3,229 tons.

Further Bonus of $200,000 Refused.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 9.—The Finance Committee of the City Council has by unanimous vote refused the application of the projectors of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, for a further bonus of $200,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Union Railway Company of New-York City, for the quarter ended June 30 last, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $119,705; operating expenses, $65,133; net earnings, $54,571; other income, $249; gross income, $54,821; fixed charges, $31,692; net income, $23,129; cash on hand, $11,616; profit and loss, (surplus,) $187,762. The net income for the same quarter the preceding year was $29,512.

—Stockholders of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad will hold their annual meeting in St. Paul on Oct. 10. Three Directors are to be elected, to take the places of Clarence S. Day, James Smith, Jr., and A. H. Stephens, whose terms expire.

—The Southern Railway Company will run an "exposition flier" between New-York and Atlanta during the progress of the great Southern fair. The train will leave New-York at 10 A. M., arriving in Atlanta at 8:58 the next morning.

—A petition for the removal of E. O. Hopkins and Bluford Wilson as receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad, has been denied by Judge Woods of the United States Court in Indianapolis.

—The Ohio Valley Railroad is to be sold under foreclosure in Cleveland to-day. It is expected that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be the purchaser.

—The statement is made that about 200 miles of new rails are to be put down on the Northern Pacific Road during the remainder of this year.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railway will be held in St. Louis to-day.

Northern Colony in Georgia.

From The Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder.

Emigrants from the Northwest continue to arrive in Americus in small parties, bound for Wilcox County, where 60,000 people from that region will settle this Winter on land purchased for the Fitzgerald colony. Ex-Gov. Northen is now in Wilcox, where he has options on 50,000 acres of land in addition to that already purchased through him for the colony.

Many of the colonists are Union soldiers. As soon as the charter is granted the land will be surveyed into lots to suit purchasers, and 12,000 acres will be laid off into town lots. The streets will be wide and, doubtless, it will be one of the best laid off towns in the South. The site for the township has not been selected, nor has the name been suggested, but it is thought that one of the most appropriate names that could be given is Northen City. The colonists will begin to arrive in full force about Oct. 1. It is claimed that many of the colonists are worth from $5,000 to $50,000. The company has a capital of $500,000. They will expend $350,000 in buying the lands, and $150,000 in improvements. Saw mills and other industries will be established; schools and churches will be established also. Those who have come have met with a warm reception from the good people of that section, and a genuine old Georgia welcome awaits those yet to come.

Stolen Property Recovered in Chicago.

From The Chicago News.

The police bulletin showing the amount of stolen property recovered and returned to its owners in August bears the evidence of much skillful work on the part of Chief Badenoch's men in the direction of ferreting out missing articles. The property recovered and returned is valued at $42,442, and, subtracting the horses and wagons, which always form a large percentage of the missing property every day, $30,705 remains as the worth of the lost possessions recovered. This is more than twice the usual amount per month, and shows that Chicago thieves have been unusually active for hot weather. Besides this, much property has been found which is not easily identified and has not been returned to owners, and is not counted in the sum mentioned.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

Public Sale
—OF—
Seashore Property
—AT—
Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The Towne Estate, known as Eagle Head, abutting directly on the ocean, comprising 78 acres of land, the sea front lying between two beaches, but itself consisting of high ground, finely timbered, and commanding magnificent views of the whole North Shore coast from Marblehead to Gloucester, the estate having also an extensive frontage on the Gloucester and Beverly road adjacent to the grounds of the Essex County Club, will be sold AS A WHOLE ONLY, not in parcels, at

PUBLIC SALE on the premises on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Return Trains leave Manchester for Boston at 5:26 and 6:38 P. M.)

$5,000 to be paid in cash, or by certified check, at time and place of sale.

For terms of sale and further particulars address or apply to

T. DENNIE BOARDMAN,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Auctioneer, L. Foster Morse, Boston.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—THE NEW THREE-STORY DWELLING, NO. 256 WEST 89th STREET; LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; HOUSE IS 20x70, LOT 100 FEET. THE BEST ARRANGEMENT EVER DESIGNED FOR LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE WITH FEW SERVANTS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.
$2,000,000 to loan on N. Y. City property at 4, 4½, and 5 p. c. Large and small amounts. Reasonable expenses.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

PRIVATE STABLES,
204 AND 206 WEST 68th ST.
Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.
ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; 55th STREET, ADJOINING 5th AVENUE, FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING ON LOT 20x100; JUST THE PLACE FOR A PHYSICIAN.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

FINE LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN, 50th ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.; attractive brown stone dwelling, 18 feet wide; Columbia College leasehold; for sale at a bargain; possession next May. E. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway, or 659 5th Av.

12th ST., NEAR 5th AV.—For sale, very desirable 4-story brick dwelling, 19x45, and dining room extension; lot 108; in fine order; $26,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway and 659 5th Av.

57th ST., NEAR 5th AV.—Four-story brick and stone dwelling, 23.1x90x100; estate sale. Apply VAN RENSSELAER, MARTIN & RAMSEY, 111 Broadway.

29th ST., NEAR 5th AV.—Four-story brownstone dwelling, 21.1x50x100; cheap. Apply VAN RENSSELAER, MARTIN & RAMSEY, 111 Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN A WEST-END HOUSE; $22,000; others; all prices. STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d St.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upward per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

CONFIDENTIAL.
Are you intent on leasing a fine four-story 21-foot house? I can save you all further trouble. See either No. 118 or 128 West 86th St.; finest block in city; $2,200 and $2,000. POWER, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av.

A.—204 AND 208 EAST 68TH ST.—New three-story private residences; cabinet trimmed; exposed plumbing; unusually attractive; rent, $1,200; immediate possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—A furnished house in the neighborhood of 40th or 50th Sts., by a small family, for the Winter. Address, with all particulars, J. PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Bar Harbor, Me.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.—Five stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

No Extra Charge

Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay Nothing Extra to Boy

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s "Morris Park Day."
Saturday, Sept. 14th.
Reception 1 to 6 P. M.,

at Morris Park, to the hundreds of purchasers on this property and to all earnest homeseekers. In order to make Saturday, Sept. 14,

A RED LETTER DAY

A DISCOUNT OF TEN DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED ON EVERY LOT PURCHASED ON THAT DAY, AND ON THAT DAY ONLY.

REFRESHMENTS
THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON.

Complimentary Passes.

MORRIS PARK

is sold by order of Wm. Ziegler, Esq., is only two miles beyond Brooklyn, and is reached by five different rapid-transit lines. There are churches, schools, stores, and hundreds of houses on my property itself. Morris Park is the most beautiful and best developed of all metropolitan suburbs. Titles insured.

LOTS FROM $200 APIECE UP.

Maps, free passes, and all particulars from
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER,
East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences, and independence of a hotel.
Two Handsomely Furnished Suites.
Parlor, four bedrooms, bath; absolutely fire-proof.
TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartments.
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Toloso, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 58th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK.
26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

PALACIO,
PARK AV., CORNER 65TH ST.
A few choice apartments; all latest improvements; electric light, elevators, steam heat; first-class in every particular. Superintendent on premises.

THE WALMORE,
51, 53 EAST 78th ST.
A choice apartment; steam heat, elevator; small families; first-class in every particular.

ST. GEORGE APARTMENT HOUSE,
223-225 EAST 17th ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, unexcelled service, &c.
JOHN O. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT of 8 rooms and bath to let, in select neighborhood, with elevator, steam heat, and hallboys; rent, $900; cheaper apartments next door. Apply to janitor, 73 East 54th St., or
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

75 WEST 92d ST.—Extra large apartments; house 40 feet wide; 8 rooms and bath; one block to station; rents, $50 to $80. Janitor.

36th ST., 148 EAST.—Choice apartments; decorated; single house. Apply to Janitor, or 620 Park Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy, or Oct. 1.
LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large, light rooms and bath; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

CHOICE FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS.
THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th St.
Elevators, electric lights, &c.; a few extra large apartments of two to ten rooms and bath, with or without kitchens.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
Circulars sent.
C. K. BILL, Manager, 97 Cedar St.

MAGNIFICENT Apartments, new.
CASTLETON,
110 West 57th St.
Electric lighting, Roman baths; most perfect exposed plumbing; very handsome decorations; rents $2,000 and $3,000, according to size of apartment.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

THE ADELAIDE,
PARK AV., CORNER 66T

AID FOR ANNEXED TOWNS

Will Remedy Menaces to Health in William's Bridge and Wakefield.

SCHOOLS OPEN AND WITHOUT FUNDS

Some May Be Obliged to Close—Buildings Out of Repair—Estimate Board Asked for Money to Inspect City Property.

Measures were taken yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to remedy the condition of things in the newly annexed portion of the city. The need for such action was told yesterday in The New-York Times. The reports made by both President Wilson of the Board of Health and Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards as to the condition of affairs in the new territory corroborated The Times's statement of the facts in every detail.

The Board of Health reported that the condition of the sewers and streets in the towns of Wakefield and William's Bridge was a menace to public health; that action must be taken at once, and an appropriation of $175,000 for the purpose was asked for.

Commissioner Haffen reported on the dangerous condition of the streets and bridges in the new territory, and asked that $100,000 be appropriated for needed work.

The bad condition of affairs in the new territory is due to the fact that no money is available owing to the alleged defects in the Annexation act, the Constitutionality of which is to be tested. The taxpayers up there do not even know whether they are to pay taxes this year. The money appropriated by the towns before they became a part of the city is not available, for the towns are no longer responsible, having been merged into the city.

President Wilson of the Health Board reported yesterday that he had made an examination of the sewers and the streets in William's Bridge and Wakefield, in company with Sanitary Superintendent Roberts. In William's Bridge they found that the half-built sewer had not been touched for months; that no attention had been paid to the gutters and drains, and that these were choked up with washings from the streets and weeds, and that stagnant pools were in some of the streets and cellars. The culverts were in such condition that walking was dangerous, and excavations were partly filled with filthy water. Bad conditions also existed in Wakefield.

After some discussion the board decided that, upon the recommendation that the money was needed under the Emergency act by the Board of Health, $6,500 would be appropriated for relief immediately. The Board of Health will certify to the emergency, and the money can then be had without delay.

The Board of Estimate took no action on Mr. Haffen's request, because, at this time, it is impossible to grant it. The condition of the schools in the new territory was also taken up.

School Commissioner Wehrum, MacLean, and Strauss appeared and said that they had opened the ten schools up there. They reported that two of the schools were in an unsafe condition. The floor of the Wakefield School was out of plumb by nine inches according to the Principal, and by three and a half according to other authorities consulted by the Board of Education. The wall of the Westchester Village school was out of plumb and ready to topple if the scholars marched. For this reason they could not assemble, but had to break step and omit the assembly exercises. The Commissioners said that they thought that $5,000 would make the repairs and that $20,000 was needed for salaries.

"We know that if we only mentioned the matter to you, Mr. Mayor, that you would say to open the schools if you had to pay out of your own pocket the expenses," said Commissioner Strauss.

The Mayor did not take to this idea, and said, tartly: "Now that you gentlemen have ordered the schools open, it looks as if you, and not I, will have to pay for them out of your own pockets."

The Corporation Counsel said that the schools would have to be closed unless the teachers agreed to wait for their salaries.

"They can get judgments against the city. Why, at one time the Street Cleaning Department paid its employes that way."

Col. Waring, who was present, caused a laugh by exclaiming: "Oh, if I had only known that before!"

The Controller said that the people of the newly annexed territory were holding back their taxes until the constitutionality of the act of consolidation had been tested in the courts. If this money were on hand the teachers could be paid and the repairs made. Some of it had been paid, but the bulk was still in arrears. The Mayor said that the only way to do was to keep the schools in the districts where the taxpayers had been prompt. It is extremely probable that the other schools will be closed.

Superintendent of the Building Department Constable wrote the board that he wanted $11,500 transferred from the salary account to other uses—namely, putting Inspectors and calculators to work to examine unsafe buildings, and also to further prosecute the inquiry into the Ireland Building collapse. He made a statement that rather surprised the members of the board. He wrote that unless the money was forthcoming he would have to raise it by private subscription. The matter was referred to the Controller. The Controller recommended that $5,000 be given Col. Waring to test his scheme of collecting ashes in bags and carting them away on light trucks.

The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel to ascertain if the appliances that the Colonel wanted to test were properly patented.

The Controller recommended that a conference be had with Judge Goldfogle of the Fifth District Court regarding the selection of a site for the new court house, the present one being unhealthy and inadequate.

On the recommendation of the Controller it was decided to refund to the contractors the money accumulated in interest during the time that their deposits were tied up by the fight between Contractors Whalen and MacDonald over the Jerome Park Reservoir contract. There were sixteen other bidders for the contract. They each had to deposit $32,000. The interest combined was $1,058.53. Each contractor will now get the interest that his money drew while in the city's keeping.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions asked for $1,633 to pay several more subpoena servers. They stated in their communication that the volume of business had increased.

The Commissioner of Public Works wanted $20,000 more to sprinkle the streets. The Controller was asked to make a report on the request.

How Labor Day Postponed a Wedding.

From The Portland Oregonian, Sept. 3.

Louis F. Protzman of the local Post Office will probably be the earliest arrival at the marriage license office in the City Hall today. He was to have figured as bridegroom at a delightful little wedding last evening. The guests had been invited, the best man had spent an hour at the barber's, the wedding cake had been most successfully baked, old shoes and rice were in readiness, and every other preparation for the wedding had been made, except the most important of all, aside from the clergyman—the marriage license. Mr. Protzman had forgotten that Monday was Labor Day, and that he could not get into the license office on that day. He tried, but was informed that it would be illegal, so there was nothing for it but to postpone the wedding until this evening, and notify all the guests of the change.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Scott Gas Regulator Company of New-York City, to deal in a gas governor and regulator known as "the Scott gas regulator"; capital, $25,000. Directors—Walter G. Scott, New-York City; John H. Jenks, New-York City, and Joseph A. Skeppestedt of Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'Connell & Hillery Lime and Marble Dust Company of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., to manufacture and sell lime and marble, and all products of marble, and other materials for masonry and for building; capital, $50,000. Directors—James O'Connell, Benjamin F. Hillery, and John J. Bell, all of New-York.

Ulster County Electric Railroad Company, to construct a street surface railroad to be operated by electricity, about seven miles in length, in Kingston; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles A. Johnson, Frederic H. Reed, George N. McNibbin, William C. Orton, Robert McA. Lloyd, Charles M. Nichols, Raymond C. Johnson, and Harry C. Evans of New-York City, and William F. Tiers of Philadelphia, Penn.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company of Brooklyn, to supply gas and electricity for public and private purposes; capital, $15,000,000. Directors—George W. Young, Grant B. Schley, John T. Mills, Jr., and Hamilton H. Durand of New-York City; Charles E. Ball and George R. Turnbull of Brooklyn, and Watson B. Dickerman of Mamaroneck.

MUST KEEP STREETS CLEAN

Col. Waring Says the Law Will Be Enforced and Those Who Litter the Thoroughfares May Be Arrested.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department gave out the following address to the public yesterday:

The time has come when the people of this town must be persuaded, or compelled, to stop littering the sidewalks and the streets.

This department, with the hearty support of the Police Department, has the power, and is going to exercise it, to put a stop to the present intolerable carelessness in this regard. Those who violate the law relating to this subject will be arrested and duly punished. This warning is intended especially for those who throw things into the streets willfully or through willful negligence. It is believed that the majority of citizens need only to have their attention actively called to the subject, and it is hoped that these will soon become missionaries and useful aids in behalf of the intended reformation.

The Consolidation act, which is the organic law of the city, says: "No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay, or direct, suffer, or permit any servant, agent, or employe to throw, cast, or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever in any gutter, street, lane, or alley, or in any public place in the city. The willful violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall be and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one nor more than five days."

Translated into plain English, this means that any person who throws a bit of paper or anything else into the streets, or who sweeps a sidewalk into the gutter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is subject to a fine. The sweepings of sidewalks must be taken up, and people who want to get rid of bits of paper must carry them to some place where they can dispose of them in a lawful way.

It is made the duty of every sweeper, under penalty of dismissal, to see that the offenses referred to are at once taken in hand by the police. The Superintendents and foremen of the Department of Street Cleaning have themselves the right of arrest, and they will exercise it.

It is hoped that the severe discipline indicated herein need not be resorted to. It is, however, a determination which will, if necessary, be carried out relentlessly; that the littering of the streets is to be stopped, if the law and the police can stop it.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

Acting Chief Conlin last night sent out an order to all the precinct commanders, that the police must hereafter strictly enforce the ordinance prohibiting the laying or casting of garbage, ashes, or other offensive stuff in the streets or gutters.

The order was sent out in consequence of a complaint made by Commissioner Waring that the police were negligent in the matter.

MRS. M'ARTHUR FINED $5

SHE IS THE WOMAN WHO JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE.

Her Lawyer Says She Leaped to Get Money to Stave Off Starvation—May Pose in Some Museum.

Mrs. Samuel McArthur, who lived at 167 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and who is now classed as a bridge jumper, because it is fairly certain that on Saturday she let herself fall into the East River from the Brooklyn Bridge, had an opportunity yesterday to make an explanation to Magistrate Crane at the Tombs Police Court. She was gently admonished, and released, the price of liberty being $5.

The woman, who is slim and thirty-two years old, was picked up in the East River on Saturday insensible. She wore a male costume, and a punching bag for a float, and her stockings were weighted. From the First Precinct Station House she was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where she rallied. She was sore and weak, and complained that her feet hurt her, and it was not considered prudent to arraign her in court until yesterday on a charge of violating an ordinance of the Trustees of the bridge.

Mrs. McArthur appeared to be hardly able to walk when she entered the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in the garb of her sex. She was aided to a prisoners' bench by her husband, who is thick-set and beetle-browed, and has the general appearance of a prizefighter.

When the complaint against her was in proper form, she was taken up to the Magistrate, and George A. McDermott, in announcing that he appeared as her counsel, said:

"It will save time of your Honor, for us to admit that my client jumped as is charged. But there are circumstances in her case that appeal for leniency, and I ask that her punishment be light and not exemplary. Her motive for the act was to obtain money to stave off starvation. She was destitute, and she and her family were in distress. Others less worthy who jumped from the bridge were not severely dealt with. She is intelligent, and has claim to commiseration."

"I appreciate that," remarked the Magistrate, "but I cannot let her offense go unpunished. Were I to do so other foolish women would not be deterred, but would take their lives in their hands."

Magistrate Crane then, in the kindliest way, asked the prisoner a few questions as to her life and circumstances, and then said:

"As I understand that the prisoner simply jumped in order to become an attraction in a museum, I will fine her $5."

When Mrs. McArthur had paid her fine, she talked as if proud of her claim to the title of first woman bridge jumper, and was very cheerful over her prospects. She said that she would go at once to William Oliver's boathouse, at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and that she was sure of employment, which would keep her and her child from starvation. Perhaps she might go to a museum in East Fourteenth Street, as she had an offer from its manager, or star in a "tank" play, the scenes of which would be the Brooklyn Bridge and Oliver's place.

Of the circumstances that made her a bridge jumper, Mrs. McArthur said that last year she, her husband, and their five-year-old child came here from Boston. The husband procured employment, and lost it in January, and for eight months suffered from privation.

"I first suggested," continued Mrs. McArthur, "that if I made a success of jumping the bridge, our circumstances would improve. Sam would not hear of it at first, but I talked him round. I was persuaded to follow up my idea by the success of 'King' Callahan. I knew that I would gain fame, and fame meant money to me. I was going to jump in the Spring, but there were several postponements, and I was stopped by the police Aug. 30 when everything was arranged.

"I put on my jumping costume Saturday and went to Oliver's, and was taken in a grocer's wagon to the Brooklyn Bridge. At the centre of the span I left the wagon and climbed the rail. There I adjusted two bladders under my arms, and when I grasped a punching bag and held my arms over my head I closed my mouth and dropped. I had weighted my stockings, because I had discovered by dropping matches from a window that the striking end touched the ground first.

"I do not remember the shock of striking the water, as when I reached it I had lost consciousness, and I regained my wits at the hospital."

Deep-Water Conference in Topeka.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The delegates appointed by Gov. Stone of Missouri and Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska to represent those States at the Topeka Western States Conference, Oct. 1, include the four United States Senators, all the members of Congress, and a score of the most prominent business men in the two States. Other States will be equally well represented, and the conference now promises to be the largest and most representative gathering of leading Western men ever assembled.

Piqua Club Association Reorganized.

The affairs of the Piqua Club Association, which have been before the courts for some time, will probably be amicably settled soon.

State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, receiver of the association, said yesterday: "The receivership will probably end in a few days. I have made arrangements to transfer the property to the Piqua Association, which has been entirely reorganized, and is now on a sound financial basis. Among the new men in the association are J. D. Adams and Robert D. Ballantine of Newark, N. J. Of the old Directors, Horace Mitchell and Charles H. Genslinger are in the new organization."

Mr. Cantor also said that the new Piqua Association has purchased the stock of the old organization and will buy the property from him by paying between $60,000 and $70,000. The Manhattan Athletic Club, he said, will continue under the wing of the Piqua Club Association. Both organizations have plenty of money behind them, Mr. Cantor declares.

A certificate of the election of Directors of the new organization was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It stated that Robert D. Ballantine and G. S. White had been elected Directors Sept. 6.

PURDY'S WILL BE PURGED

Board of Health to Close the Gates of Titicus Dam for Ten Days.

BAD ODORS, IT IS HOPED, WILL CEASE

During the Respite the Village Folks Will Pray for Rain and Demolish the Little Waterfall.

PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The people in pretty, peaceful Purdy's Station, on the Croton watershed, in Westchester County, may now take their handkerchiefs from their noses without experiencing any ill effects. For ten days, at least, the village will be free from the dreadful odor which has been exuding through the upper gates of Titicus Reservoir. During that period the gates of the reservoir will be closed, and the City of New-York will have to give the other reservoirs on the watershed an extra squeeze in order to draw down through the aqueduct the needful supply of Croton water.

This delightful consummation of the hopes of Purdy's folks, who have been bubbling over with indignation for a month and more, is due to an official visit to New-York to-day of the Board of Health of the village, represented in due form of law by Supervisor Henry W. Norton, Health Officer Dr. D. L. Casselmann, and Dr. E. B. Potter.

These three shook the dust of Purdy's from their shoes and made their escape from the bad smell of the reservoir at an early hour, and reached New-York by way of the Harlem Railroad. They were delighted with the air of the metropolis. They found it dry and bracing, and altogether free from the peculiar odors with which they had been permeated—soaked, as it were—since the gates of the reservoir were first opened, July 29, this year.

At the Grand Union Hotel the Purdy's Board of Health sampled the New-York water, and found that its long passage through the hills of Westchester County had cleared it of surreptitious tints and smells. In short, it was good water, and to taste it no one would ever have imagined, not even a member of the Purdy's Board of Health, that any of it had ever come from the Titicus Reservoir.

Continuing their journey down town, the complaining citizens of Purdy's reached Chambers Street, where they found their goal, the Department of Public Works. Commissioner Brookfield was not in his office when the delegation called, so they were turned over to Chief Engineer Birdsall. The Chief Engineer is a very accommodating man, and he listened in a kindly way to the tale of woe poured into his ears.

The delegation eloquently presented the case to the Chief Engineer. He was told that fifty or sixty citizens of Purdy's had been complaining of malaria, of a languid feeling in the backs of their heads and around the top joints in their backbones since the gates of the reservoir were opened. His attention was called to the fact that many wells in the village had become more or less contaminated by the bad water from the reservoir. Some of the wells were altogether abandoned, while in other instances the well water was given only to the pigs and chickens.

The delegation told of several cases where Summer visitors had hurriedly departed from Purdy's, owing to the smell and the fear of an epidemic of typhoid, which, however, had not made its appearance. Chief Engineer Birdsall was told of the universal fear that the village would be depopulated if the odors continued to come from the reservoir.

A diagram of the locality of the smell was exhibited, accompanied by a few terse remarks as to the inappropriateness of turning such an atmosphere loose on a rural community during the dogdays, when there were already enough nuisances in the shape of mosquitoes, green cucumbers, wind bats, &c., to contend with.

In short, the Board of Health of Purdy's was so earnest and so eloquent, and it made out such a strong case against the Titicus dam, that Chief Engineer Birdsall altogether changed his mind about the dam in question, and, from thinking that the smell was all right, he began to think it was all wrong, and, in his usual polite but emphatic way, he said so.

"I've drawn off nineteen dams in my time," he said, "and they all smelled bad at first, just like the Titicus dam, and I never knew either the smell or the water to do anybody any harm."

Saying which, greatly to the delight of the Purdy's Board of Health, the Chief Engineer went further, and announced that he would shut down the dam for ten days and give the weather a chance to provide the requisite quantity of rain.

The delegation then withdrew and hastened back to Purdy's to spread the glad tidings.

During the ten days' cessation of the awful smell the good folks of Purdy's have agreed to do two things, to wit: pray for rain and demolish the little waterfall in the Titicus about 1,000 feet below the reservoir dam. This little waterfall, only three or four feet high, that has caused most of the mischief. As the water which has flowed down from the reservoir tumbles over the waterfall, the pungent odors in the water are liberated—break forth—and fill the air for a great distance around. By removing the stones that form the waterfall and giving the bed of the river a consequent slight and gradual decline, the water will flow quietly.

Chief Engineer Birdsall told a reporter for The New-York Times, after the delegation had gone, of his decision to shut down the Titicus dam for ten days. "Meanwhile," he said, "we will pray for rain, and New-York will get its water supply from the other reservoirs. We couldn't draw off this reservoir in Spring because there wasn't any water at that time to draw off. We didn't open the gates until we actually needed the water for the use of the citizens of New-York."

It was learned that a number of suits are to be brought against the city by citizens of Purdy's for alleged damages from the smell. These damages will be assessed at the same time the damages for taking the land at Purdy's by condemnation proceedings are assessed.

MRS. DUVAL'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Witnesses Swear that She Often Struck Her Husband in Her Anger.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The defense in the suit brought by Mrs. Celine Duval against her husband, Charles L. Duval, a New-York broker, held forth before Vice Chancellor Reed, who is hearing the case in this city to-day. This was the fourth day the case has engrossed the Court, to the exclusion of other business. Mrs. Duval claims that her husband ill-treated her and struck her. The defense is that the striking was all on the other side. Carter Fitzgerald, a colored servant who worked for the family at Atlantic Highlands, swore that he frequently saw Mrs. Duval strike her husband on his head with her fists. He frequently saw trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Duval. Mrs. Duval was very hysterical at times, and at others very pleasant. Witness said Mr. Duval was always at home when Mrs. Duval was hysterical.

Edward Layton, a boatman, had frequently seen Mrs. Duval strike her husband, once with a parasol.

Alonzo Hano, a Constable, said he saw Mr. Duval try to put Mrs. Duval out of a room once, and Mrs. Duval struck her husband on the nose with a cup she was carrying. Mr. Duval's nose was cut. The witness admitted that he had been employed to watch Mrs. Duval.

Rachael Whitmore, a domestic, said Mrs. Duval accused her of talking to her husband, and with preparing fine dinners for him. She had once bathed a bruise on her mistress' arm, which Mrs. Duval told her was caused by Mr. Duval striking her.

Annie Derby swore that Mrs. Duval jumped into a pond near her home and was rescued by Mr. Duval. Mrs. Duval swore on Thursday that she fell into the pond, but the witness was positive that the act was intentional.

Robin, Kingbird, and Worm.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Nobleborough observer, in The Lincoln County News, gives an illustration of what looks like reasoning in a bird's mind. A robin's nest and a kingbird's nest were situated in adjoining trees, each containing young birds. When the kingbirds saw the robin bringing a worm to feed its young they would attack him and make him give up the food intended for the young robins and give it to their own. After being robbed a few times, the robin appeared with a worm, accompanied by two other robins, and when the kingbird made his appearance the two extra robins pitched in and gave him a sound thrashing, while the one with the worm fed its young and seemed to be laughing all the while. The game was played many times until the kingbird gave it up, and now the robin feeds its young without help.

WILL SUE COMMISSIONER SQUIER

Patrick H. Flynn Charges Him with Paying More Than Twice the Value of Land Bought for Brooklyn Parks.

Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, intends to sue Park Commissioner Squier to prevent him purchasing land adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery, for a new park.

Mr. Flynn claims that Park Commissioner Squier is paying $2,400 an acre for land that is not worth more than $1,000.

The suit against the Park Commissioner will be instituted by Mr. Flynn as a taxpayer, and the charge that he makes is that of willful waste of public moneys.

His counsel, ex-Corporation Counsel Jenks, tried to secure an order in the case yesterday, but there was not a Judge sitting in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn.

The purchase of the land was made under a special law of 1892, which was amended in 1895, and empowers the Park Commissioner to purchase sites for small parks.

Commissioner Squier has already, it is said, purchased fifty-six acres at an aggregate cost of $137,660.95.

Since July 1, $4,400,000 has been put unreservedly in the hands of Park Commissioner Squier for small parks and street improvements under his care.

Mr. Flynn alleges that he objected to the purchase of the land at the exorbitant prices, but that the Commissioner purchased the land without considering the objections.

MUST REGISTER NAMES OF LODGERS

Enforcing the Act Intended to Prevent Colonization of Voters.

The Health Department is distributing to each of the 116 licensed lodging houses in this city books in which each proprietor is required to register the name, last residence, and description of every lodger in his house from Sept. 1 to Nov 15.

Further, each lodging-house keeper is obliged to make fortnightly a sworn return of the lodgers taken in during every twenty-four hours, to the Health Department, on blanks similarly provided. The penalty for failure to keep such a register and make the returns is a fine of $10, or ten days' imprisonment.

The last Legislature, to prevent colonization at elections, passed the act under which the department acts. Formerly men from other cities were rushed in just before election, and their votes counted, in violation of the law, which demands a month's residence in the district where the vote is cast. The present regulation will make it practically impossible for a person to register from a lodging house who does not live there.

Besides being an aid to the Police Board, this law will, it is expected, assist the Board of Health in the suppression of contagious diseases at a time when they are liable to spread.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Fulda";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haitil, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship City of Kingston, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Milton; at 1 PM for Santos direct, per steamship Pascal; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Herschell, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Herschell";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Cambridge, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Allianca; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamsailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, Which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Sept. 14.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasshagen, E. A. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G.F. & P.A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days and 5:30 P. M. Sundays touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts,
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTH. All leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 40, West 10th St., daily, (Except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10,	8 AM	Havel, Tu., Sept. 24,	9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14,	9 AM	Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28,	5 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 17,	5 AM	Aller, Tu., Oct. 1,	8 AM
Ems, Sat., Sept. 21,	9 AM	Trave, Sat., Oct. 5,	9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 28,	M	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12,	10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2.	*Columbia .....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, London, & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Norm'nia, Sept. 12,	11 AM	Norm'nia, Oct. 10,	11 AM
F.B'marck, Sep. 19,	11AM	F.B'mar'k, Nov. 21,	11AM
Columbia, Sept. 26,	11 AM	A. Victoria, Dec. 12,	9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3,	9 AM		

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO **Paris,** WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK...Sept.	11	ST. LOUIS.....Sept.	25
BERLIN...Sat., Sept.	14	NEW-YORK.....Oct.	2
PARIS.....Sept.	18	PARIS.....Oct.	9

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND...Sept.	11	WESTERNLAND...Sept.	25
SOUTHWARK..Sept.	18	NOORDLAND.....Oct.	2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice,